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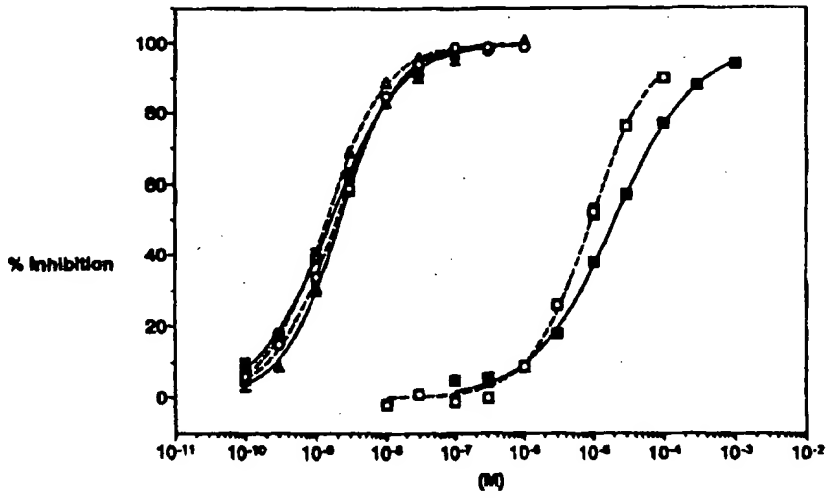

(57) Abstract.

The present invention provides purified $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins derived from rat and human sources, as well as nucleic acids which encode such proteins. The proteins and nucleic acids of the invention share significant homology with the $GABA_B$ receptor and the DNA encoding it as specifically disclosed herein. The invention moreover provides methods for isolating other members of the $GABA_B$ receptor family using DNA cloning technology and probes derived from the sequences provided herein, as well as novel members of the $GABA_B$ receptor family isolated by such methods. Furthermore, the invention relates to the use of $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins and cells transformed with a gene encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor protein in a method for identifying and characterising compounds which modulate the activity of the $GABA_B$ receptor, such as $GABA_B$ receptor agonists and antagonists, which may be useful as pharmacological agents for the treatment of disorders associated with the central and peripheral nervous systems.

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METABOTROPIC GABA[B] RECEPTORS, RECEPTOR-SPECIFIC LIGANDS AND THEIR USES

The present invention relates to nucleic acids encoding proteins of the $GABA_B$ receptor family, as well as proteins encoded thereby and the use of such proteins for the development of pharmacological agents.

Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter found in the brain and peripheral nervous system. Receptors for GABA have been divided into two subfamilies, the $GABA_A$ and $GABA_B$ receptors. Of these, $GABA_A$ receptors are involved in fast inhibitory signal transmission, whilst $GABA_B$ receptors appear to be involved in modulation of neurotransmission. Pre-synaptic $GABA_B$ receptors influence the release of neurotransmitters and neuropeptides such as GABA, glutamate, noradrenaline, dopamine, 5-hydroxytryptamine, substance P, cholecystokinin and somatostatin, while post-synaptic $GABA_B$ receptors are coupled to potassium channels via G proteins and mediate late inhibitory post-synaptic potentials (IPSPs). The effect of the activation of both subtypes of the $GABA_B$ receptor is to modulate synaptic transmission.

$GABA_B$ receptors are located throughout the central and peripheral nervous systems (see Ong and Kerr, Life Sciences, (1990) 46, 1489-1501; Bowery *et al.*, Drug Res. (1992) 42(1), 2a, 215-223), and are thus involved in the regulation of a wide variety of neurally-controlled physiological responses, from memory and learning to muscle contraction. This makes the $GABA_B$ receptor a target for pharmaceutical agents intended to treat central and peripheral neural disorders, and indeed a variety of $GABA_B$ agonists and antagonists are known and have been proposed for use in therapy (Bittiger *et al.*, in *GABA: Receptors, Transporters and Metabolism*, Tanaka, C., and Bowery, N.G. (Eds). Birkhäuser Verlag Basel/Switzerland (1996), 297-305; Bittiger *et al.*, Trends Pharmacol. Sci., 14, 391-394, 1993; Froestl *et al.*, J. Med. Chem., 38, 3297-3312, 1995; Froestl *et al.*, Ibid., 3313-3331). For example, in Alzheimer's disease and other dementias such as Age Associated Memory Impairment and Multi Infarct Dementia, loss of cognitive function is associated with reduced levels of a number of neurotransmitters in the brain. In particular, a deficit in L-glutamate is expected to cause a major loss of cognitive functions, since L-glutamate appears to be crucially involved in the processes underlying memory formation and learning. GABA acts directly at many synapses to reduce the release of L-glutamate by acting on $GABA_B$ hetero-receptors. Thus, $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists are indicated for the treatment of dementias,

and indeed have been shown to improve cognitive functions in animal studies. In addition, $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists are expected to be active in psychiatric and neurological disorders such as depression, anxiety and epilepsy (Bittiger *et al.*, 1993, 1996, Op. Cit.; Froestl *et al.*, 1995, Op. Cit.). $GABA_B$ receptor agonists are known as antispastic agents, and in peripheral nervous system applications, agonists are expected to be beneficial in bronchial inflammation, asthma and coughing (Bertrand *et al.*, Am. J. Resp. Crit. Care Med. 149, A900, 1994). GABA is moreover associated with activity in the intestine, the cardiovascular system, gall and urinary bladders, and a variety of other tissues (Ong and Kerr, Op. Cit.).

GABA action in each of the above cases is known to be mediated by $GABA_B$ receptors, making the receptors targets for pharmacological agents designed to treat a number of disorders.

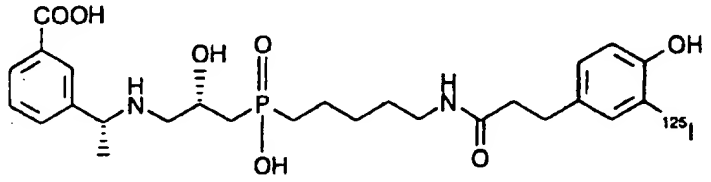
Despite the advanced state of molecular biology and protein purification technology, and the evident desirability of obtaining a purified $GABA_B$ receptor for pharmacological studies, the $GABA_B$ receptor previously has not been cloned or purified to homogeneity. A previous report of its partial purification (Nakayasu *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem., 268, 8658-8664, 1993) appears to have been inaccurate, relating to an 80 kDa protein, which we now know to be too small. In order to be able to clone the $GABA_B$ receptor, we have developed a number of $GABA_B$ receptor-specific ligands. By expression cloning using one such highly selective $GABA_B$ receptor ligand labelled to high specific radioactivity, we have now cloned different $GABA_B$ receptors from rat and human sources, sequenced them and expressed the respective recombinant receptors in mammalian cell culture.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides purified $GABA_B$ receptors and $GABA_B$ receptor proteins, as well as nucleic acids which encode such proteins. The proteins and nucleic acids of the invention share significant homology with the $GABA_B$ receptors and the DNAs encoding them as specifically disclosed herein. In particular, there are provided two $GABA_B$ receptor proteins designated $GABA_BR1a$ and $GABA_BR1b$ which are distinct variants of $GABA_B$ isolated from rat. The respective cDNA and derived amino acid sequences are set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 2, and 5, 6, respectively. Furthermore, there are provided two human $GABA_B$ receptor clones termed $GABA_BR1a/b$ (representing a partial receptor clone) and $GABA_BR1b$ (representing a full-length receptor clone) isolated from human sources.

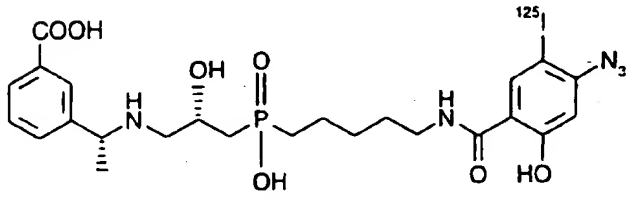
The respective cDNA and derived amino acid sequences are set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 3, 4, and 7, 8, respectively.

The $GABA_B$ receptors and $GABA_B$ receptor proteins of the invention show specific binding to one or more of the selective $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists of Formula I and Formula II:



I

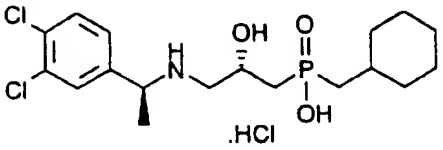
[^{125}I]CGP 62413



II

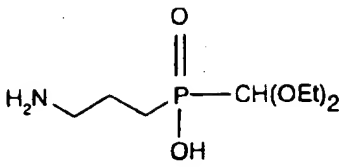
[^{125}I]CGP 71872

The invention accordingly provides the compounds of Formula I and Formula II. Moreover, binding of the these selective $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists may be competed with other selective $GABA_B$ receptor agonists or antagonists, such as the compound of Formula III and Formula IV:



III

CGP 54626A



IV

CGP 35348

The invention moreover provides methods for isolating other members of the $GABA_B$ receptor family using DNA cloning technology and probes derived from the sequences provided herein, as well as novel members of the $GABA_B$ receptor family isolated by such methods.

Furthermore, the invention relates to the use of $GABA_B$ receptors and $GABA_B$ receptor proteins and cells transformed with a gene encoding such a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein in a method for identifying and characterising compounds which modulate the activity of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s), such as $GABA_B$ receptor agonists and antagonists, which may be useful as pharmacological agents for the treatment of disorders associated with the central and peripheral nervous systems. In particular, $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists can e.g. be useful as cognition enhancers, nootropics, antidepressants and anxiolytics for the treatment of cerebral insufficiency, depression, anxiety, epilepsy of the petit mal type, schizophrenia and myopia, whereas $GABA_B$ receptor agonists can e.g. be useful in the treatment of disorders such as spasticity, trigeminal neuralgia, asthma, cough, emesis, ulcers, urinary incontinence and cocain addiction.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1a depicts the expression of the recombinant $GABA_BR1a$ receptor in COS1 cells. Membranes from rat cortex membranes (lane 1) and COS1 cells transfected with the $GABA_BR1a$ rat-cDNA (lanes 2 and 3) are labelled with the photoaffinity ligand [^{125}I]CGP 71872. Autoradiography of a 6% SDS gel with 25µg protein loaded per lane is shown. Lanes 1 and 2: Specific binding with 0.6nM [^{125}I]CGP 71872. Lane 3: Control experiment where specific binding with 0.6nM [^{125}I]CGP 71872 is competed with 1µM of unlabeled CGP 54626A (an antagonist specific for $GABA_B$ receptors). The apparent molecular weight of native and recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors are estimated from gel mobilities relative to those

of SDS-PAGE standards (BioRad). Figure 1b additionally shows the results for COS1 cells transfected with the $GABA_BR1b$ rat-cDNA (lane 3).

Figure 2 shows the inhibition of [^{125}I]CGP 64213 binding to $GABA_B$ receptors in membranes from rat cerebral cortex (open symbols) and recombinant $GABA_BR1a$ receptors in membranes from COS 1 cells (closed symbols) by the $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists CGP 54626A (●), CGP 64213 (▲) and CGP 35348 (■).

Figure 3 shows the inhibition of [^{125}I]CGP 64213 binding to $GABA_B$ receptors in membranes from rat cerebral cortex (open symbols) and recombinant $GABA_BR1a$ receptors in membranes from COS 1 cells (closed symbols) by the $GABA_B$ receptor agonists GABA (●), L-baclofen (▲) and APPA 3-(aminopropyl-phosphinic acid)(■).

Figure 4 shows photoaffinity crosslinking of $GABA_B$ receptor proteins. Cell membranes of the tissues indicated are photoaffinity-labelled with [^{125}I]CGP71872 and subjected to SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. *a*, *b*, Selectivity of the photoaffinity ligand [^{125}I]CGP71872. *a*, Differential distribution of $GABA_B$ receptor variants of 130K and 100K in tissues of the nervous system. [^{125}I]CGP71872 binding is inhibited by addition of 1 μM of CGP54626A, a selective $GABA_B$ receptor antagonist. *b*, Competition of [^{125}I]CGP71872 labelling by different ligands. Incubation of membrane extracts with the photoaffinity ligand is carried out in the presence of competitor substances at the concentrations indicated. *c*, $GABA_B$ receptors are N-glycosylated. Photoaffinity-labelled rat cortex cell membranes are incubated with 0.4 units N-glycosidase F or 0.6 milliunits O-glycosidase (Boehringer Mannheim). *d*, Photolabelling of $GABA_B$ receptors from different species. Brain tissues from the species indicated are labelled as described hereinbelow. In the case of *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Haemonchus concortus* whole animals are analysed.

Figure 5 shows the results of assays concerning pharmacological properties of native and recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors. $GABA_BR1a$ mediates inhibition of adenylate cyclase. HEK293 cells stably expressing $GABA_BR1a$ are treated with 20 μM forskolin (Fsk) to stimulate cAMP formation (100%). Fsk induced cAMP accumulation is reduced significantly ($2P < 0.001$; Dunnett's *t*-test) upon simultaneous addition of 300 μM L-baclofen. The effect of L-baclofen is antagonised in the presence of 10 μM CGP54626A. Preincubation of the cells

with 10 ng/ml pertussis toxin (PTX) for 15-20 h completely abolishes the effect of L-baclofen. No L-baclofen response is observed in non-transfected HEK293 cells (insert). Bars represent mean values +S.E.M. of at least three independent experiments performed in quadruplicate.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention relates to purified $GABA_B$ receptors and $GABA_B$ receptor proteins, nucleic acids coding therefore and various applications thereof. Before the present invention, the $GABA_B$ receptor has not been available in purified form, but only as crude membrane preparations. For the first time, the present invention enables the production of different but related $GABA_B$ receptors in a substantially purified form, by means of recombinant DNA technology. In general, it is expected that such proteins in glycosylated form will have an observed molecular weight of between 100 and 130 kDa, whereas the unglycosylated forms will have an observed molecular weight of between 90 and 110 kDa, respectively.

$GABA_B$ receptors according to the invention are G-protein coupled modulators of neurotransmitter activity which are responsive to GABA. They may be defined by binding to labelled ligands which are selective for $GABA_B$ receptors, in particular [^{125}I]CGP 62413 and [^{125}I]CGP 71872. Functional studies are moreover possible in which a recombinant $GABA_B$ receptor is expressed in cell systems containing G-proteins and effectors such as ionic channels which can be activated by GABA and $GABA_B$ receptor agonists.

Proteins according to the invention may be defined electrophysiologically in transgenic or knockout animals, for example in terms of their responsiveness in assays for the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) which are known in the art, such as the measurement of late IPSPs (inhibitory post-synaptic potentials), paired-pulse inhibition or (-)-baclofen-induced depression of field EPSPs (excitatory post-synaptic potentials). $GABA_B$ receptors are responsible for the observation of IPSPs as a result of indirect coupling to potassium channels in neurons, so established agonists and antagonists of $GABA_B$ receptors may be used to determine the presence of $GABA_B$ receptors in neuronal preparations by assaying for their effect on IPSPs.

Advantageously, however, $GABA_B$ receptor proteins according to the invention are assessed by their susceptibility to CGP64213 and CGP71872 as measured by paired-pulse widening of field EPSPs. Both said compounds abolish paired-pulse widening normally associated with $GABA_B$ receptors, since they are effective $GABA_B$ autoreceptor antagonists.

Preferably, therefore, the activation of $GABA_B$ receptor proteins according to the invention is specifically inhibited by CGP64213 and CGP71872. Examples of specific inhibition by these compounds are set out hereinbelow.

As used herein, the term "$GABA_B$ receptor(s)" refers to the proteins whose sequences are substantially those set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 2 and 8, while the term "$GABA_B$ receptor proteins" includes derivatives and variants such as e.g. splice variants thereof which are related structurally and/or functionally to the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). Preferred $GABA_B$ receptor proteins according to the invention are e.g. those set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 4 and 6, and share at least one common structural determinant with the $GABA_B$ receptors having the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 2 and 8, respectively. "Common structural determinant" means that the derivative in question comprises at least one structural feature of the $GABA_B$ receptors set out in SEQ ID Nos. 2 and 8. Structural features includes possession of an epitope or antigenic site that is capable of cross-reacting with antibodies raised against a naturally occurring or denatured $GABA_B$ receptor polypeptide or fragment thereof, possession of amino acid sequence identity with the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) and features having common a structure/function relationship. Thus the $GABA_B$ receptor proteins as provided by the present invention include amino acid mutants, glycosylation variants and other covalent derivatives of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) which retain the physiological and/or physical properties of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s).

Further included within the scope of the term "$GABA_B$ receptor proteins" are naturally occurring variants of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) found within a particular species, preferably a mammal. Such a variant may be encoded by a related gene of the same gene family, by an allelic variant of a particular gene, or represent an alternative splicing variant of the $GABA_B$ receptor gene. Variants according to the invention have the same basic function as the $GABA_B$ receptor(s), but may possess divergent characteristics consistent with their nature as variants. For example, it is expected that the $GABA_B$ receptors are members of a family of $GABA_B$ receptor proteins, the isolation and characterisation of which is enabled for the first time by the present invention. Different members of the $GABA_B$ receptor family may be expected to have different activity profiles, possibly according to differences in their tissue-specific localisation and role in modulating neuronal signalling.

Moreover, the present invention enables the isolation and characterisation of further $GABA_B$ receptors, $GABA_B$ receptor proteins and $GABA_B$ receptor protein-encoding nucleic acids from any species, including man. The provision of sequence data enables the person skilled in the art to apply standard hybridisation methodology, as is known in the art and set

out by way of example hereinbelow, to isolate any desired $GABA_B$ receptor-encoding nucleic acid.

The invention further comprises derivatives of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s), which retain at least one common structural determinant of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). For example, derivatives include molecules wherein the protein of the invention is covalently modified by substitution, chemical, enzymatic, or other appropriate means with a moiety other than a naturally occurring amino acid. Such a moiety may be a detectable moiety such as an enzyme or a radioisotope.

Derivatives which retain common structural determinants can be fragments of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). Fragments of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) comprise individual domains thereof, as well as smaller polypeptides derived from the domains. Preferably, smaller polypeptides derived from the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) according to the invention define a single feature which is characteristic of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). Fragments may in theory be almost any size, as long as they retain one feature of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). Preferably, fragments will be between 5 and 600 amino acids in length. Longer fragments are regarded as truncations of the full-length $GABA_B$ receptor(s) and generally encompassed by the term "$GABA_B$ receptor(s)". Preferably, said fragments retain the functional activity of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). Such fragments may be produced by persons skilled in the art, using conventional techniques, by removing amino acid residues from the $GABA_B$ receptor proteins of the invention which are not essential for a particular functional aspect of the $GABA_B$ receptor proteins. Determination of functional aspects of a $GABA_B$ receptor protein may be made employing pharmacological or electrophysiological assays as herein described, and particularly by assays which monitor the ability of the $GABA_B$ receptor protein to bind GABA or a GABA mimic, or to couple to G proteins.

Derivatives of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) also comprise mutants thereof, which may contain amino acid deletions, additions or substitutions, subject to the requirement to maintain at least one feature characteristic of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). Thus, conservative amino acid substitutions may be made substantially without altering the nature of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). Substitutions and further deletions may moreover be made to the fragments of $GABA_B$ receptor proteins comprised by the invention. $GABA_B$ receptor protein mutants may be produced from a DNA encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor protein which has been subjected to *in vitro* mutagenesis resulting e.g. in an addition, exchange and/or deletion of one or more amino acid encoding triplets. For example, substitutional, deletional or insertional variants of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) can be prepared by recombinant methods and

screened for immuno- or physiological crossreactivity with the native forms of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s).

Mutations may be performed by any method known to those of skill in the art. Preferred, however, is site-directed mutagenesis of a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide of interest. A number of methods for site-directed mutagenesis are known in the art, from methods employing single-stranded phage such as M13 to PCR-based techniques (see "PCR Protocols: A guide to methods and applications", M.A. Innis, D.H. Gelfand, J.J. Sninsky, T.J. White (eds.). Academic Press, New York, 1990). Preferably, the commercially available Altered Site II Mutagenesis System (Promega) may be employed, according to the directions given by the manufacturer.

The fragments, mutants and other derivatives of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) preferably retain substantial homology with the $GABA_B$ receptor(s). As used herein, "homology" means that the two entities share sufficient characteristics for the skilled person to determine that they are similar in origin and function. Preferably, homology is used to refer to sequence identity. Thus, the derivatives of the $GABA_B$ receptor(s) preferably retain substantial sequence identity with the sequences set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 2 and 8, respectively.

"Substantial homology", where homology indicates sequence identity, means more than 30% sequence identity, preferably more than 65% sequence identity and most preferably a sequence identity of 80% or more.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there are provided nucleic acids encoding $GABA_B$ receptors and $GABA_B$ receptor proteins (SEQ ID Nos. 1,7, and 3,5, respectively). In addition to being useful for the production of recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins, these nucleic acids are also useful as probes, thus readily enabling those skilled in the art to identify and/or isolate nucleic acids encoding further members of the $GABA_B$ receptor family and variants thereof as set forth hereinbefore.

In another aspect, the invention provides nucleic acid sequences that are complementary to, or are capable of hybridising to, nucleic acid sequences encoding the $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins. Preferably, such nucleic acids are capable of hybridising under high or moderate stringency, as defined hereinbelow.

Furthermore, nucleic acids according to the invention are useful in a method determining the presence of a $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific nucleic acid, said method comprising hybridising the DNA (or RNA) encoding (or complementary to) the

$GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein to test sample nucleic acid and determining the presence of the $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific nucleic acid.

The invention also provides a method for amplifying a nucleic acid test sample comprising priming a nucleic acid polymerase (chain) reaction with nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, or a nucleic acid complementary thereto.

Isolated $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific nucleic acids include nucleic acids that are free from at least one contaminant nucleic acid with which they are ordinarily associated in the natural source of $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific nucleic acids or in crude nucleic acid preparations, such as DNA libraries and the like. Isolated nucleic acids thus are present in other than in the form or setting in which they are found in nature. However, isolated $GABA_B$ receptor and receptor protein encoding nucleic acids include $GABA_B$ receptor- and receptor protein-specific nucleic acids in ordinarily $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-expressing cells, where the nucleic acids are in a chromosomal location different from that of natural cells or are otherwise flanked by different DNA sequences than those found in nature.

In accordance with the present invention, there are provided isolated nucleic acids, e.g. DNAs or RNAs, encoding $GABA_B$ receptors and $GABA_B$ receptor proteins, particularly mammalian $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins, such as e.g. human and rat $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins, or fragments thereof. In particular, the invention provides DNA molecules encoding human and rat $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins, or fragments thereof. By definition, such a DNA comprises a coding single stranded DNA, a double stranded DNA consisting of said coding DNA and complementary DNA thereto, or this complementary (single stranded) DNA itself. Exemplary nucleic acids encoding $GABA_B$ receptors and $GABA_B$ receptor proteins are represented in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 7, and 3, 5, respectively.

The preferred sequences encoding $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins are those having substantially the same nucleotide sequence as the coding sequences in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7, with the nucleic acids having the same sequence as the coding sequences in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 being most preferred. As used herein, nucleotide sequences which are substantially the same share at least about 90 % identity. However, in the case of splice variants having e.g. an additional exon sequence homology may be lower.

The nucleic acids of the invention, whether used as probes or otherwise, are preferably substantially homologous to the sequences encoding the $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins as shown in SEQ ID No. 1, 3, 5 and 7. The terms "substantially" and "homologous" are used as hereinbefore defined with reference to the $GABA_B$ receptor polypeptides.

Preferably, nucleic acids according to the invention are fragments of the $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-encoding sequences, or derivatives thereof as hereinbefore defined in relation to polypeptides. Fragments of the nucleic acid sequences of a few nucleotides in length, preferably 5 to 150 nucleotides in length, are especially useful as probes.

Exemplary nucleic acids can alternatively be characterised as those nucleotide sequences which encode a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein as hereinbefore defined and hybridise to the DNA sequences set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 and/or 7, or a selected fragment of said DNA sequences. Preferred are such sequences encoding $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins which hybridise under high-stringency conditions to the sequences of SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 and/or 7.

Stringency of hybridisation refers to conditions under which polynucleic acids hybrids are stable. Such conditions are evident to those of ordinary skill in the field. As known to those of skill in the art, the stability of hybrids is reflected in the melting temperature (T_m) of the hybrid which decreases approximately by 1 to 1.5°C with every 1% decrease in sequence homology. In general, the stability of a hybrid is a function of sodium ion concentration and temperature. Typically, the hybridisation reaction is performed under conditions of higher stringency, followed by washes of varying stringency.

As used herein, high stringency refers to conditions that permit hybridisation of only those nucleic acid sequences that form stable hybrids in 1 M Na^+ at 65-68 °C. High stringency conditions can be provided, for example, by hybridisation in an aqueous solution containing 6x SSC, 5x Denhardt's, 1 % SDS (sodium dodecyl sulphate), 0.1 sodium pyrophosphate and 0.1 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA as non specific competitor. Following hybridisation, high stringency washing may be done in several steps, with a final wash (about 30 min) at the hybridisation temperature in 0.2 - 0.1x SSC, 0.1 % SDS.

Moderate stringency refers to conditions equivalent to hybridisation in the above described solution but at about 60-62°C. In that case the final wash is performed at the hybridisation temperature in 1x SSC, 0.1 % SDS.

Low stringency refers to conditions equivalent to hybridisation in the above described solution at about 50-52°C. In that case, the final wash is performed at the hybridisation temperature in 2x SSC, 0.1 % SDS.

It is understood that these conditions may be adapted and duplicated using a variety of buffers, e.g. formamide-based buffers, and temperatures. Denhardt's solution and SSC are well known to those of skill in the art as are other suitable hybridisation buffers (see, e.g. Sambrook, *et al.*, eds. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York or Ausubel, *et al.*, eds. (1990) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.). In particular, the skilled person will understand that the stringency of hybridisation conditions may be varied by altering a number of parameters, primarily the salt concentration and the temperature, and that the conditions obtained are a result of the combined effect of all such parameters. Optimal hybridisation conditions have to be determined empirically, as the length and the GC content of the probe also play a role.

Nucleic acids according to the invention may moreover be designed to have quite different sequences from those of nucleic acids encoding $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins as derived from natural sources, through exploitation of the degeneracy of the amino acid code. In most cases, a plurality of nucleotide triplets may be used to encode a given amino acid. Thus, an almost limitless number of nucleic acids which encode identical $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins may be designed. Those which most differ from the sequence of the naturally occurring nucleic acid may be so different as to be unable to hybridise therewith. The invention thus specifically encompasses any nucleic acid which encodes a $GABA_B$ receptor or $GABA_B$ receptor protein as hereinbefore defined. Preferred are all nucleic acids which encode the sequences of the $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 2, 8, and 4, 6, respectively.

Given the guidance provided herein, the nucleic acids of the invention are obtainable according to methods well known in the art. For example, a DNA of the invention is obtainable by chemical synthesis, using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or by screening a genomic library or a suitable cDNA library prepared from a source believed to possess $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein and to express it at a detectable level.

Chemical methods for synthesis of a nucleic acid of interest are known in the art and include triester, phosphite, phosphoramidite and H-phosphonate methods, PCR and other autoprimer methods as well as oligonucleotide synthesis on solid supports. These methods may be used if the entire nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid is known, or the

sequence of the nucleic acid complementary to the coding strand is available. Alternatively, if the target amino acid sequence is known, one may infer potential nucleic acid sequences using known and preferred coding residues for each amino acid residue.

An alternative means to isolate a gene encoding $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein is to use PCR technology as described e.g. in section 14 of Sambrook et al., 1989. This method requires the use of oligonucleotide probes that will hybridise to a $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific nucleic acid.

A nucleic acid encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein can be isolated by screening suitable cDNA or genomic libraries under suitable hybridisation conditions with a probe, i.e. a nucleic acid disclosed herein including oligonucleotides derivable from the sequences set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7. Suitable libraries are commercially available or can be prepared e.g. from cell lines, tissue samples, and the like. Libraries are screened with probes or analytical tools designed to identify the gene of interest or the protein encoded by it. For cDNA expression libraries suitable means include monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies that recognise and specifically bind to the $GABA_B$ receptor or $GABA_B$ receptor protein; oligonucleotides of about 20 to 80 bases in length that encode known or suspected $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific cDNA from the same or different species; and/or complementary or homologous cDNAs or fragments thereof that encode the same or a hybridising gene. Appropriate probes for screening genomic DNA libraries include, but are not limited to oligonucleotides, cDNAs or fragments thereof that encode the same or hybridising DNA; and/or homologous genomic DNAs or fragments thereof.

Particularly preferred screening techniques include the hybridisation of a test sample of DNA (cDNA or genomic library) with a $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific cDNA (SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7) under suitable hybridisation conditions. Either the full length or fragments of the $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific cDNA can be used as probes. Such screening is initially carried out under low-stringency conditions. Low stringency conditions are as hereinbefore defined, but may be varied by adjusting the temperature and ionic strength of the hybridisation solution. For example, suitable conditions comprise hybridisation at a temperature between 40°C and 60°C in 0.5M NaH_2PO_4 pH 7.2, 7% sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS), 1% bovine serum albumin, 1mM EDTA, with a washing step at 50°C or less in 2 x standard saline citrate (SSC, 20 x SSC contains 3M sodium chloride, 0.3M sodium citrate, pH 7.0), 0.1% SDS. Preferably, hybridisation conditions will be selected which allow the identification of nucleotide sequences having at least 40% sequence homology with respect to the probe. Similar homology screening techniques

useful for the identification and isolation of additional cDNAs and genes of the $GABA_B$-receptor gene family are described in United States Patent Number 5,202,257, incorporated herein by reference.

After low stringency hybridisation has been used to identify cDNA or genomic clones having a substantial similarity with the probe sequence, these clones are then subjected to moderate to high stringency conditions in order to identify those clones having particularly high level of homology with respect to the probe sequence. Further examples of high stringency conditions comprise a hybridisation temperature of about 60°C to 68°C using the above mentioned hybridisation solution. Washing conditions comprise 0.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS or less at a temperature of about 65°C or less.

In view of the identification of $GABA_B$ receptor- and receptor protein-specific cDNAs according to the invention, the compiled sequence information can be used to design a set of degenerate oligonucleotide primer sequences from the regions most conserved among members of the gene family. A mixture of such oligonucleotide primers can be used in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify cDNAs or genomic segments from genes related to the already isolated $GABA_B$ receptor- and receptor protein-specific cDNAs.

Subsequently, these segments can serve as probes for identifying further full-length cDNA clones using high stringency hybridisation conditions. Alternatively, antibodies derived against the $GABA_B$ receptors or $GABA_B$ receptor protein provided by the present invention can be used to purify and sequence related $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins also recognised by the antibodies.

Screening of libraries in order to isolate nucleic acids according to the invention may moreover be performed by expression screening. Such methodology is known to those skilled in the art, for example as set out in Sambrook *et al.* (Op. Cit.), but essentially comprises the incorporation of nucleic acid clones into expression vectors which are then screened using a ligand specific for the desired protein product. $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific ligands may be antibodies, as described hereinbelow, or specific GABA antagonists or agonists. Especially preferred are compounds such as CGP 64213, described hereinbelow.

As used herein, an oligonucleotide probe is preferably a single-stranded DNA or RNA that has a sequence of nucleotides that includes between 10 and 50, preferably between 15 and 30 and most preferably at least about 20 contiguous bases that are the same as (or the complement of) an equivalent or greater number of contiguous bases as set forth in

SEQ ID Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7. The nucleic acid sequences selected as probes should be of sufficient length and sufficiently unambiguous so that false positive results are minimised. The nucleotide sequences are usually based on conserved or highly homologous nucleotide sequences or regions of the $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein. The nucleic acids used as probes may be degenerate at one or more positions. The use of degenerate oligonucleotides may be of particular importance where a library is screened from a species in which preferential codon usage in that species is not known.

Preferred regions from which to construct probes include 5' and/or 3' coding sequences, sequences predicted to encode ligand binding sites, and the like. For example, either the full-length cDNA clones disclosed herein or fragments thereof can be used as probes. Preferably, nucleic acid probes of the invention are labelled with suitable label means for ready detection upon hybridisation. For example, a suitable label means is a radiolabel. The preferred method of labelling a DNA fragment is by incorporating $\alpha^{32}P$ dATP with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase in a random priming reaction, as is well known in the art. Oligonucleotides are usually end-labelled with $\gamma^{32}P$-labelled ATP and polynucleotide kinase. However, other methods (e.g. non-radioactive) may also be used to label the fragment or oligonucleotide, including e.g. enzyme labelling, fluorescent labelling with suitable fluorophores and biotinylation.

After screening the library, for example with a portion of DNA including substantially the entire $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-encoding sequence or a suitable oligonucleotide based on a portion of said DNA, positive clones are identified by detecting a hybridisation signal; the identified clones are characterised by restriction enzyme mapping and/or DNA sequence analysis, and then examined, for example by comparison with the sequences set forth herein, to ascertain whether they include DNA encoding a complete $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein (i.e., if they include translation initiation and termination codons). If the selected clones are incomplete, they may be used to rescreen the same or a different library to obtain overlapping clones. If the library is genomic, then the overlapping clones may include exons and introns. If the library is a cDNA library, then the overlapping clones will include an open reading frame. In both instances, complete clones may be identified by comparison with the DNAs and deduced amino acid sequences provided herein.

In order to detect any abnormality of endogenous $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, genetic screening may be carried out using the nucleotide sequences of the invention as

hybridisation probes. Also, based on the nucleic acid sequences provided herein antisense-type therapeutic agents may be designed. In particular reference thereto, it is to be noted that antisense oligonucleotides are based on oligonucleotide probes as hereinbefore defined, and included within the definition thereof. Such oligonucleotides, especially but not only when intended for use as antisense therapeutic agents, may comprise modifications to the oligonucleotide, for example by incorporation of unnatural nucleotide analogues and modifications to natural oligonucleotides. For example, the oligonucleotides may encompass an altered backbone, for example in the form of a phosphorothioate, modifications such as 2'-O-Methyl modifications, or may be in the form of peptide nucleic acids.

It is envisaged that the nucleic acids of the invention can be readily modified by nucleotide substitution, nucleotide deletion, nucleotide insertion or inversion of a nucleotide stretch, and any combination thereof. Such mutants can be used e.g. to produce a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein mutant that has an amino acid sequence differing from the $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein sequences as disclosed herein or as found in nature. Mutagenesis may be predetermined (site-specific) or random. A mutation which is not a silent mutation must not place sequences out of reading frames and preferably will not create complementary regions that could hybridise to produce secondary mRNA structure such as loops or hairpins.

In still another aspect of the invention, the nucleic acids are DNA molecules and further comprise a replicable vector comprising the nucleic acid encoding the $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein operably linked to control sequences recognised by a host transformed by the vector. As used herein, vector (or plasmid) refers to discrete elements that are used to introduce heterologous DNA into cells for either expression or replication thereof. Selection and use of such vehicles is a routine matter for the person of ordinary skill in the art and is described, for example, in Sambrook *et al.*, (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Many vectors are available, and selection of appropriate vector will depend on the intended use of the vector, i.e. whether it is to be used for DNA amplification or for DNA expression, the size of the DNA to be inserted into the vector, and the host cell to be transformed with the vector. Each vector contains various components depending on its function (amplification of DNA or expression of DNA) and the host cell for which it is compatible. The vector components generally include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following: an origin of replication,

one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, a transcription termination sequence and a signal sequence.

Advantageously, a eukaryotic expression vector encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein will comprise a locus control region (LCR). LCRs are capable of directing high-level integration site independent expression of transgenes integrated into host cell chromatin, which is of importance especially where the $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein gene is to be expressed in the context of a permanently-transfected eukaryotic cell line in which chromosomal integration of the vector has occurred, in vectors designed for gene therapy applications or in transgenic animals.

Suitable vectors for expression in eukaryotic host cells, including yeast, fungi, insect, plant, animal, human, or nucleated cells from other multicellular organisms, will also contain sequences necessary for the termination of transcription and for stabilising the mRNA. Such sequences are commonly available from the 5' and 3' untranslated regions of eukaryotic or viral DNAs or cDNAs.

Furthermore the invention provides host cells transformed with such a vector and a method of using a nucleic acid encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein according to the invention to produce such a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, comprising expressing a $GABA_B$ receptor- or receptor protein-specific nucleic acid in a culture of the transformed host cells and, if desired, recovering the $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein from the host cell culture. In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided cells containing the above-described nucleic acids. Such host cells such as prokaryote, yeast and higher eukaryote cells may be used for replicating DNA and producing $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein. Suitable prokaryotes include eubacteria, such as Gram-negative or Gram-positive organisms, such as E. coli, e.g. E. coli K-12 strains DH5a, MC1061/P3 and HB101, or Bacilli. Further hosts suitable for $GABA_B$ receptor protein encoding vectors include eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast, e.g. Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Higher eukaryotic cells include insect and vertebrate cells, particularly mammalian cells. In recent years propagation of vertebrate cells in culture (tissue culture) has become a routine procedure. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines are epithelial or fibroblastic cell lines such as Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, COS cells, NIH 3T3 cells, HeLa cells or HEK293 cells. The host cells referred to in this disclosure comprise cells in *in vitro* culture as well as cells that are within a host animal.

DNA may be stably incorporated into cells or may be transiently expressed using methods known in the art, such as those detailed in Sambrook *et al.*, Op. Cit., or Ausubel *et al.*, (1990) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

The polypeptides according to the invention can advantageously be expressed in insect cell systems, including whole insects. Insect cell lines suitable for use in the method of the invention include, in principle, any lepidopteran cell which is capable of being transformed with an expression vector and expressing heterologous proteins encoded thereby. In particular, use of the Sf cell lines, such as the *Spodoptera frugiperda* cell line IPBL-SF-21 AE (Vaughn *et al.*, (1977) In Vitro, **13**, 213-217) is preferred. The derivative cell line Sf9 is particularly preferred. However, other cell lines, such as *Tricoplusia ni* 368 (Kurstack and Marmorosch, (1976) Invertebrate Tissue Culture Applications in Medicine, Biology and Agriculture. Academic Press, New York, USA) may be employed. These cell lines, as well as other insect cell lines suitable for use in the invention, are commercially available (e.g. from Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA).

Expression vectors suitable for use in the invention include all vectors which are capable of expressing foreign proteins in insect cell lines. In general, vectors which are useful in mammalian and other eukaryotic cells are also applicable to insect cell culture. Baculovirus vectors, specifically intended for insect cell culture, are especially preferred and are widely obtainable commercially (e.g. from Invitrogen and Clontech). Other virus vectors capable of infecting insect cells are known, such as Sindbis virus (Hahn *et al.*, (1992) PNAS (USA) **89**, 2679-2683). The baculovirus vector of choice (reviewed by Miller (1988) Ann. Rev. Microbiol. **42**, 177-199) is *Autographa californica* multiple nuclear polyhedrosis virus, AcMNPV.

Nucleic acids and/or proteins according to the invention may be used in methods for screening compounds of mixtures of compounds which are potential modulators of $GABA_B$ receptors, and thus potential pharmacological agents. For example, cells transformed with a gene encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein can be used in a cell-based screening assay, in which the response of the cell to the agents being tested is monitored. The response may be in the form of the activation of a reporter gene, a measurable pharmacological or electrophysiological change, or the like. Alternatively, purified $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins according to the invention can be used in *in vitro* assays to screen for modulators of $GABA_B$ receptor activity.

Likewise, compounds which are capable of modulating the expression of the $GABA_B$ receptor genes, thus regulating $GABA_B$ receptor activity, can be screened for using an expression system in which a test gene (which may be one of the $GABA_B$ receptor genes itself) is operably linked to the control sequences normally associated with the $GABA_B$ receptor gene.

The invention moreover includes compounds identified by such screening assays and the use of such compounds for the treatment of conditions which are susceptible to treatment by $GABA_B$ receptor modulation as exemplified hereinbefore.

In accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention, there are provided antibodies specifically recognising and binding to one or more of the $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins of the invention. For example, such antibodies can be generated against the $GABA_B$ receptors having the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 2 and 8. Alternatively, $GABA_B$ receptor proteins as set forth in SEQ ID Nos. 4 and 6 or $GABA_B$ receptor protein fragments (which may also be synthesised by *in vitro* methods) are fused (by recombinant expression or an *in vitro* peptidyl bond) to an immunogenic polypeptide and this fusion polypeptide, in turn, is used to raise antibodies against a $GABA_B$ receptor protein epitope.

Anti-$GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein antibodies may be recovered from the serum of immunised animals. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared from cells from immunised animals in the conventional manner.

The antibodies of the invention are useful for studying $GABA_B$ receptor protein localisation, screening of an expression library to identify nucleic acids encoding $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins or the structure of functional domains, as well as for the purification of $GABA_B$ receptors or receptor proteins, and the like.

Antibodies according to the invention may be whole antibodies of natural classes, such as IgE and IgM antibodies, but are preferably IgG antibodies. Moreover, the invention includes antibody fragments, such as Fab, $F(ab')_2$, Fv and ScFv. Small fragments, such Fv and ScFv, possess advantageous properties for diagnostic and therapeutic applications on account of their small size and consequent superior tissue distribution.

The antibodies according to the invention may be used in diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Accordingly, they may be altered antibodies comprising an effector protein such as a toxin or a label. Especially preferred are labels which allow the imaging of the distribution of the antibody *in vivo*. Such labels may be radioactive labels or radioopaque labels, such as metal particles, which are readily visualisable within an organism. Moreover,

they may be fluorescent labels or other labels which are visualisable on tissue samples removed from organisms.

Recombinant DNA technology may be used to improve the antibodies of the invention. Thus, chimeric antibodies may be constructed in order to decrease the immunogenicity thereof in diagnostic or therapeutic applications. Moreover, immunogenicity may be minimised by humanising the antibodies by CDR grafting [see European Patent Application 0 239 400 (Winter)] and, optionally, framework modification [see EP 0 239 400 and Riechmann *et al.*, Nature 332, 323-327, 1988].

Antibodies according to the invention may be obtained from animal serum, or, in the case of monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof, produced in cell culture. Recombinant DNA technology may be used to produce the antibodies according to established procedure, in bacterial or preferably mammalian cell culture. The selected cell culture system preferably secretes the antibody product.

Therefore, the present invention includes a process for the production of an antibody according to the invention comprising culturing a host, e.g. *E. coli* or a mammalian cell, which has been transformed with a hybrid vector comprising an expression cassette comprising a promoter operably linked to a first DNA sequence encoding a signal peptide linked in the proper reading frame to a second DNA sequence encoding said protein, and isolating said protein.

The invention further concerns hybridoma cells secreting the monoclonal antibodies of the invention. The preferred hybridoma cells of the invention are genetically stable, secrete monoclonal antibodies of the invention of the desired specificity and can be activated from deep-frozen cultures by thawing and recloning.

The invention also concerns a process for the preparation of a hybridoma cell line secreting monoclonal antibodies directed to a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, characterised in that a suitable mammal, for example a Balb/c mouse, is immunised with purified $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, an antigenic carrier containing purified $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein or with cells bearing $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, antibody-producing cells of the immunised mammal are fused with cells of a suitable myeloma cell line, the hybrid cells obtained in the fusion are cloned, and cell clones secreting the desired antibodies are selected. For example spleen cells of Balb/c mice immunised with cells bearing $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein are fused with cells of the myeloma cell line PAI or the myeloma cell line Sp2/0-Ag14, the obtained hybrid cells are screened for secretion of the desired antibodies, and positive hybridoma cells are cloned.

The invention also concerns recombinant DNAs comprising an insert coding for a heavy chain variable domain and/or for a light chain variable domain of antibodies directed to the extracellular domain of $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein as described hereinbefore. By definition such DNAs comprise coding single stranded DNAs, double stranded DNAs consisting of said coding DNAs and of complementary DNAs thereto, or these complementary (single stranded) DNAs themselves.

The invention also provides a transgenic non-human mammal which has been modified to modulate the expression of endogenous $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein. Preferably, the transgenic non-human mammal is a transgenic mouse. For example, therefore, a transgenic mouse may be designed in which $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein production is greatly reduced or eliminated, according to procedures established in the art (Mansour *et al.*, Nature 336, 348-352, 1988). Alternatively, the transgenic mouse of the invention may express elevated levels of $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, or may be subject to regulation of $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein expression in a developmentally or tissue-specific manner, or via control by exogenous agents. Study of such an animal provides insights into the importance of the $GABA_B$ receptors and receptor proteins *in vivo*.

The invention is further described hereinbelow, for the purposes of illustration only, in the following Examples.

Example 1

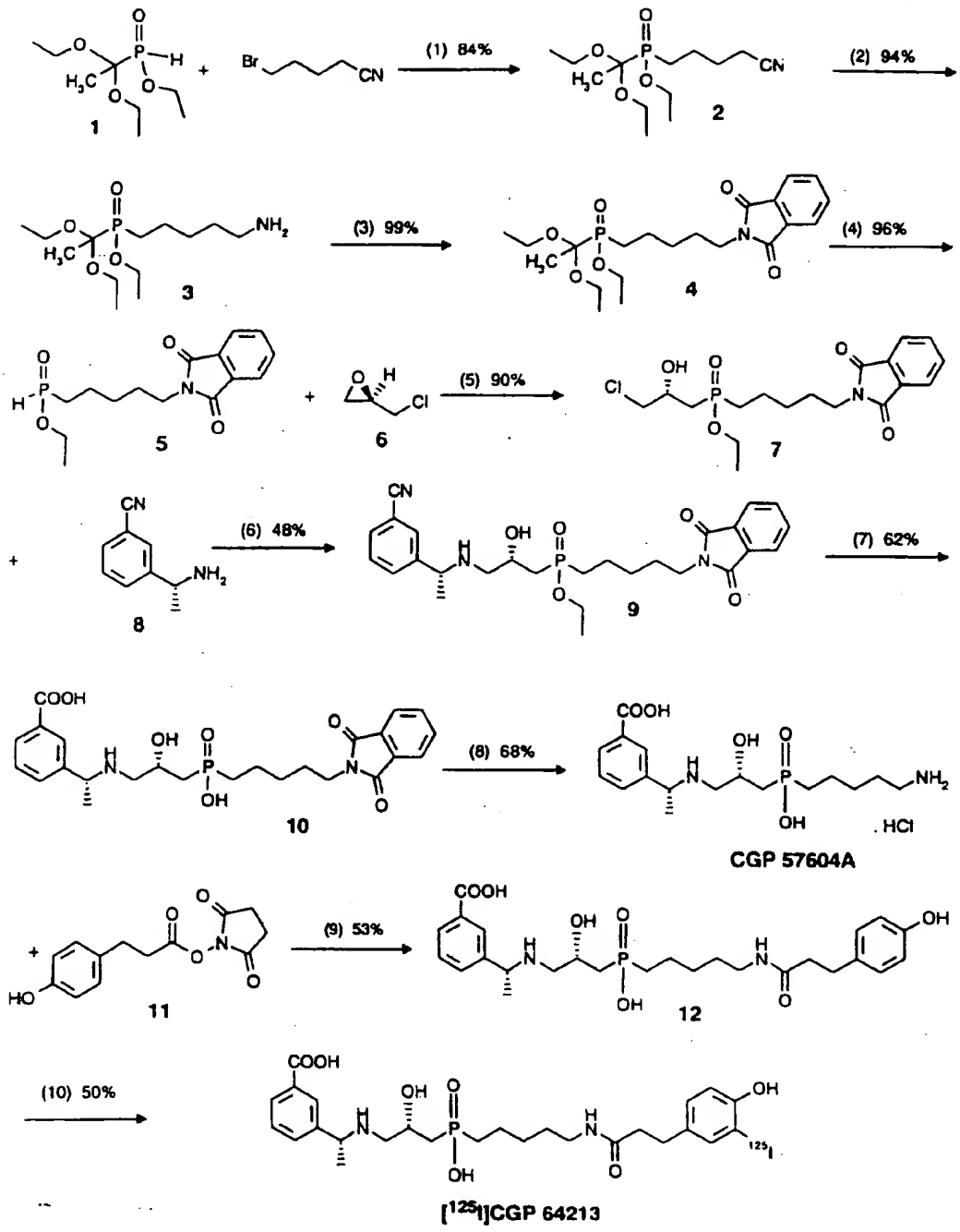
Synthesis of ligand CGP64213

The radioligand **[^{125}I]CGP 64213**, which is used to visualise $GABA_B$ receptors expressed in COS cells, is synthesised according to Scheme 1, using the following reagents and conditions:

(1) NaH, THF, rt, 3 h; 5-bromovaleronitrile, rt, 16 h; (2) Raney nickel, 4% NH_3 in EtOH, 45° C, 16 h; (3) *N*-ethoxy-carbonylphtalimide, Na_2CO_3, H_2O, CH_2Cl_2, rt, 5h; (4) Me_3SiCl, EtOH, CH_2Cl_2 (1:9), rt, 17 h; (5) Me_3SiCl, Et_3N, THF, rt, 17 h; (*R*)-epichlorohydrin, 10 mol% $ZnCl_2$ THF, 80° C, 17 h; HOAC, MeOH, rt, 17 h; (6) *i*-Pr_2EtN, EtOH, 80° C, 7 d; (7) LiOH, EtOH, H_2O (1:1), 100° C, 17 h; MeOH, H_3PO_4; (8) conc. HCl, 100° C, 17 h; (9) *i*-Pr_2EtN, DMF, rt, 72 h; (10) Na^{125}I, phosphate buffer pH 7.4, H_2O_2, cat. lactoperoxidase, 30 min, RP-HPLC.

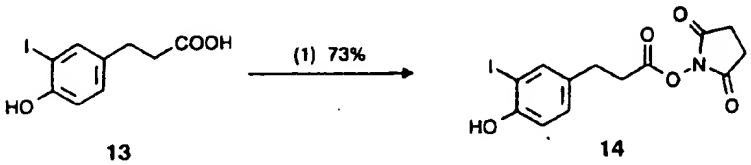
Ethyl (1,1-diethoxyethyl)phosphinate **1**, prepared according to Froestl, W., *et al. J. Med. Chem.* (1995), **38**, 3297-3312, from phosphinic acid and triethylorthoacetate under catalysed by boron trifluoride diethyl etherate, is condensed with 5-bromovaleronitrile to give the oily cyano-derivative **2** (bp 164° C at 0.13 mbar), which is hydrogenated over Raney nickel in ethanol containing 4% of ammonia to give primary amine **3** (bp 150-160° C at 10^{-4} mbar; Kugelrohr bath temperature). The amino-group in **3** is protected as pthalimide to give **4**, which is now deprotected at the phosphinic acid moiety under very mild conditions to give monosubstituted phosphinic acid ester **5**. On reaction with trimethylchlorosilane the penta-valent phosphinate ester **5** is converted into a very reactive silyated phosphonite, which reacts readily with (*R*)-epichlorohydrin under zinc chloride catalysis to produce chlorohydrin **7**. Condensation with 1-(*R*)-(+)-(3-cyanophenyl)-ethylamine **8**, which itself is prepared via resolution of racemic (3-cyano-phenyl)-ethylamine with *N*-acetly-*L*-leucine to separate 1-(*S*)-(+)-(3-cyanophenyl)-ethylamine (according to Pickard et al., *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* (1990) **112**, 5741-5747) and treatment of the remaining mother liquors with (-)-camphanic acid followed by three crystallisations, gives the aromatic nitrile-ester **9**, which is hydrolysed to the *meta*-benzoic acid derivative **10** with lithium hydroxide. Concomitant hydrolysis of the ethyl phophinate ester occurs. The pthalimide protecting group is removed by boiling with concentrated hydrochlorid acid overnight to give the key intermediate **CGP 57604A**([3-[1-(*R*)-[[3-(5-aminopentyl)-hydroxyphosphinyl]-2-(*S*)-hydroxypropyl]amino]-ethyl]-benzoic acid hydrochloride). This is reacted with commercially available *N*-hydroxysuccinimidyl-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propionate **11** in DMF using Hünig's base to give intermediate **12**, which is iodinated with sodium iodide (125 isotope) using hydroperoxide and catalytic amounts of lactoperoxidase to give the radioactive ligand **[^{125}I]CGP 64213**.

Scheme 1


(1) 84%
(2) 94%
(3) 99%
(4) 96%
(5) 90%
(6) 48%
(7) 62%
(8) 68%
(9) 53%
(10) 50%
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
CGP 57604A
11
12
[125I]CGP 64213

Unlabelled **CGP 64213** is prepared in a slightly different way: 3-(4-hydroxy-5-iodophenyl propionic acid **13** is prepared by iodination of 3-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)propionic acid according to Runeberg, J., *Acta Chem. Scand.* (1958), **12**, 188-91. *N*-hydroxy-succinimidyl-3-(4-hydroxy-5-iodophenyl)propionate **14** (mp: 191-4° C) is prepared according to Scheme 2 in 73% yield. Condensation of **CGP 57604A** (Scheme 1) with **14** using Hünig's base in DMF at room temperature for 72 hours proceeded as reaction 9 of Scheme 1 to give non radioactive **CGP 64213** (mp: 170-5° C, crystallised from acetone) in a yield of 53%.

Scheme 2[a]



13 14

[a] Reagents and conditions: *N*-hydroxysuccinimide, DCC, dioxane, rt, 16 h.

Characterisation of radioligand [^{125}I]CGP 64213:

Preparation of synaptic membranes from rat cerebral cortex

Twenty male rats [Tif: RAI f (SPF)] of about 200 g body weight are used. The animals are decapitated, the brains removed, the cerebral cortices dissected and homogenised in 10 volumes of ice-cold 0.32 M sucrose, containing $MgCl_2$ (1 mM) and K_2HPO_4 (1mM), with a glass/Teflon homogeniser. The membranes are centrifuged at 1000 x g for 15 min, the pellet resuspended and the centrifugation repeated. The supernatants are pooled and centrifuged at 20000 x g for 15 min. The pellet is osmotically shocked by resuspension in 10 volumes H_2O and kept on ice for 30 min. The suspension is centrifuged at 39000 x g, resuspended in Krebs-Henseleit buffer (20mM Tris, pH 7.4, 118mM NaCl, 5.6mM glucose, 1.2mM KH_2PO_4, 1.2mM $MgSO_4$, 4.7mM KCl, 1.8mM $CaCl_2$), and kept for 2 days at -20°C. The membranes are thawed at room temperature, washed three times with Krebs-Henseleit buffer by centrifugation at 20000 x g for 15 min, left overnight at 4°C and washed again three times. The final pellet is resuspended with a glass/Teflon homogenise in 20 ml of the same buffer. 2 ml aliquots are frozen and stored in liquid nitrogen. Just before use membranes are thawed quickly in a water bath at 37°C and again washed by centrifugation at 20000 x g for 15 min with the same buffer three times.

Binding assay and characterisation of radioligand

Incubation with [^{125}I]CGP 64213, specific radioactivity for fresh material 2000 Ci/mmol, is performed in 0.2 ml Krebs-Henseleit-Tris buffer, pH 7.4, at 20°C for 90 min with 50µg cortex membrane protein as substrate. The incubation is terminated by filtration through GF/B Whatman glass fibre filters. Nonspecific binding is defined by 10^{-6} M CGP 54626A and is 5% of total binding at a concentration of 2 nM. In saturation experiments with increasing concentrations of [^{125}I]CGP 64213 and with nonlinear least square fitting a dissociation constant K_D of 2.66 nM is determined. In inhibition studies at a concentration of 0.1 nM [^{125}I]CGP 64213, L-baclofen showed an inhibition constant K_i of 442 nM and the antagonist CGP 54626 A a K_i of 2.5 nM in good agreement with K_i's obtained with other $GABA_B$ receptor antagonist radioligands. Unlabelled CGP 64213 is found to be inactive at a concentration of 1 µM in assays for $GABA_A$, benzodiazepine, kainate, AMPA, NMDA receptors, for the strychnine independent binding site at NMDA receptors, muscarinic cholinergic, α_1- and α_2- adrenergic, β-adrenergic, $5HT_1$, $5HT_2$, $5HT_3$, $histamine_1$, $histamine_2$, adenosine, µ- opiate and substance P receptors. The compound is therefore selective for $GABA_B$ receptors. At a concentration of 0.1 nM of [^{125}I]CGP 64213 association and dissociation kinetics are measured. The halftime of association is 20 min at 20°C and the halftime of dissociation 40 min. The halftime of dissociation is increased to 4 hours by reduction of the temperature to 4°C. This slow off rate and the high specific radioactivity of [^{125}I]CGP 64213 allows autoradiographic studies of receptor binding in COS cells as expression systems for $GABA_B$ receptors.

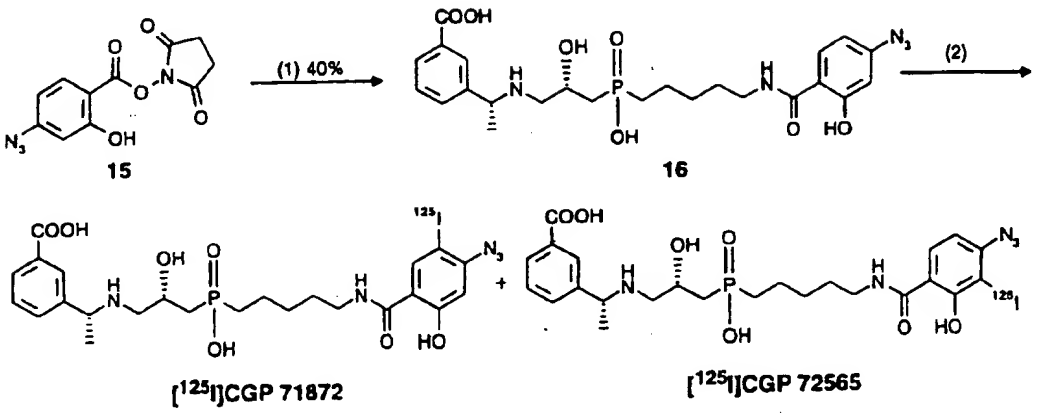
Example 2

Preparation of photoaffinity ligand

The photoaffinity ligand **[^{125}I]CGP 71872**, which is used to tag $GABA_B$ receptors from rat cortex membranes and recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors expressed in COS cells is synthesised according to Scheme 3: Commercially available *N*-hydroxy-succinimidyl-4-azido-salicylate **15** is condensed with **CGP 57604A** to give intermediate **16**, which is iodinated with sodium iodide 125 isotope using chloramine T to give an approximately 1:1 mixture of the 5-iodo derivative **[^{125}I]CGP 71872** and the 3-iodo-derivative **[^{125}I]CGP 72565**. They are separated via reverse phase HPLC on a Vydac 218TP54 column (retention times: 16.4 and 17.4 minutes, respectively). Reagents and conditions are as follows:

(1) **CGP 57604A** (Scheme 1), *i*-Pr_2EtN, DMF, rt, 70 h; (2) $Na^{125}I$, chloramine T, 0.01 N NaOH, rt, 1 h; RP-HPLC.

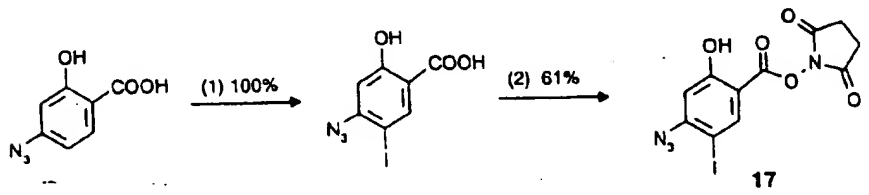
Scheme 3



Unlabelled **CGP 71872** is prepared in a different way: *N*-hydroxy-succinimidyl-4-azido-5-iodo-salicylate **17** is prepared via iodination of 4-azidosalicylic acid and subsequent condensation with *N*-hydroxy-succinimide (Scheme 4). Condensation of **17** with **CGP 57604A** (see Scheme 1, reaction 9) proceeded in 57 % yield to give non radioactive **CGP 71872** (mp: >190° C dec.).

Reagents and conditions as follows: (1) (1) NaI, 2N NaOH, chloramine T, rt, 88 h; (2) *N*-hydroxysuccinimide, DCC, dioxane, rt, 16 h;

Scheme 4



Characterisation of photoaffinity ligand [^{125}I]CGP 71872:

Binding assay and characterisation of ligand

Rat cortex membranes as described for the [^{125}I]CGP 64213 assay are used as substrates. Incubation with [^{125}I]CGP 71872, specific radioactivity of fresh material 2000Ci/mmol, is performed in 0.2 ml Krebs-Henseleit buffer, pH 7.4, at 20°C for 90 min with 50 µg membrane protein as substrate The incubation is terminated by filtration through GF/C Whatman glass fibre filters. Nonspecific binding is defined by 10^{-6} M CGP 54626 A and is 5% of total binding at a concentration of 2 nM of [^{125}I]CGP 71872. In saturation experiments with increasing concentrations of [^{125}I]CGP 71872, and nonlinear last square fitting a dissociation constant K_D of 3.1 nM is calculated. L-baclofen showed in inhibition experiments a K_i of 340 nM and the antagonist CGP 54 626 A showed a K_i of 3.1 nM. Unlabelled CGP 64213 is found to be inactive at a concentration of 1µM in the same receptor assays as described for [^{125}I]CGP 64213 and is, therefore, also selective for $GABA_B$ receptors. At a concentration of 2 nM and at 20°C, the halftime for association is 5 min, the halftime of dissociation 10 min. The dissociation time at 8°C is much longer. Only 25% of radioligand dissociates after 120 min.

Photoaffinity labelling of membranes

Membranes from rat cerebral cortex and from COS1 cells transiently transfected with $GABA_BR1a$ and $GABA_BR1b$ rat-cDNA, respectively, suspended in Krebs-Henseleit-Tris buffer, pH 7.3, at a concentration of 4 mg protein/ml, are incubated in the dark with 0.6 nM [^{125}I] CGP 71872 for one hour at room temperature. The incubation is terminated by centrifugation at 20 000 x g for 10 min at 4°C. This step removed free unbound photoaffinity label. Under these conditions about 50% of the total radioactivity used bound to the receptors. The pellet is resuspended at a concentration of 4mg protein/ml in a polyethylene vial and illuminated with UV light (365 nm) for 3 min (24 W). The suspension is centrifuged at 20 000 x g for 10 min and resuspended at a concentration of 8mg/ml protein in buffer. When the labelling is performed in the presence of excess unlabelled $GABA_B$ receptor antagonist (10^{-6} M CGP 54626A), no radioactivity is bound to the membranes. The labelled membranes could be stored at -80°C. The results are shown in Figures 1a and 1b.

Additionally, [^{125}I]CGP71872 photoaffinity labelling of cortex, cerebellum and spinal cord cell membranes is analysed as outlined above and reveals that the two $GABA_B$ protein variants R1a and R1b are differentially expressed in the nervous system. In cerebellum the

100K protein is predominant over the 130K protein, whereas in spinal cord the 130K protein is more prevalent. In cortex tissue both proteins appear equally abundant. No proteins are labelled in tissues such as liver and kidney which are expected to lack $GABA_B$ receptors and therefore have been used as controls (see Figure 4a).

Furthermore, native $GABA_B$ receptors are photoaffinity-labelled in the presence of various competitor substances indicated in Figure 4b. Neither the $GABA_A$ selective ligands muscimol and bicuculline nor the $GABA_C$ receptor agonist *cis*-aminocrotonic acid (CACA) or the inhibitor of the GABA uptake system, SK&F89976A (Zuiderwijk, M., Veenstra, E., Lopes Da Silva, F. H. & Ghijsen, W. E. J. M. Effects of uptake carrier blockers SK&F89976-A and L-*trans*-PDC on in vivo release of amino acids in rat hippocampus. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **307**, 275-282 (1996)), compete significantly for radioligand binding. In contrast, the $GABA_B$ receptor agonists GABA, APPA (3-aminopropyl-phosphinic acid) and L-baclofen compete with [^{125}I]CGP71872 for binding. As another known criterion, L-baclofen competes more potently than D-baclofen. The $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists CGP54626A, CGP35348 and the non-radioactive photoaffinity ligand are also effective displacers of [^{125}I]CGP71872 at native receptors. For all ligands tested, there is no visible difference in the displacement of [^{125}I]CGP71872 at the 130K and 100K proteins, indicating a qualitatively similar binding pharmacology for the two receptors.

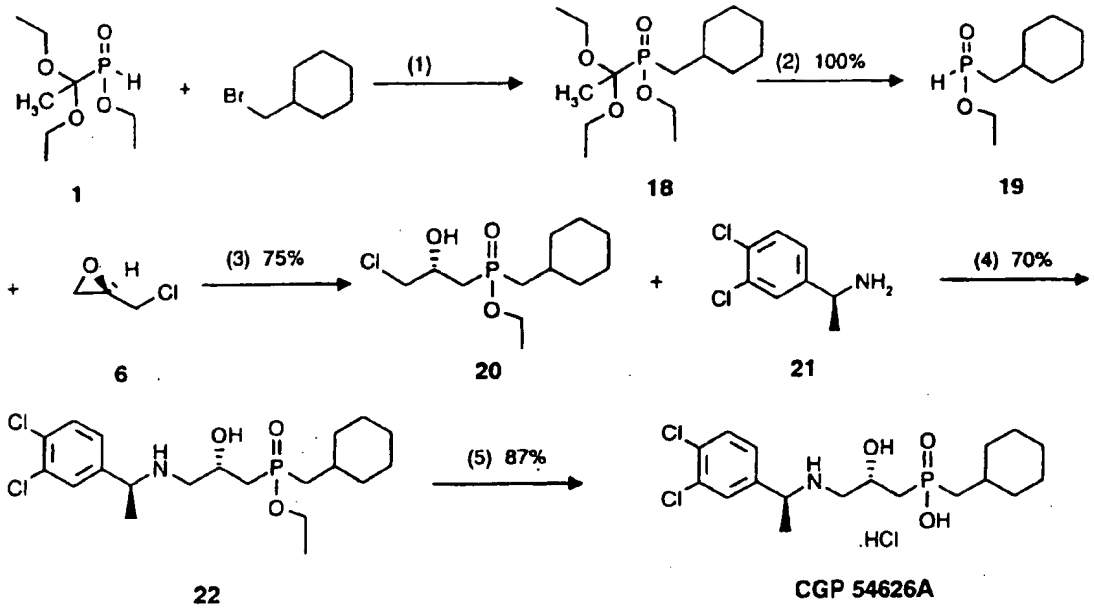
Native $GABA_B$ receptors are N-glycosylated, as shown by the reduction in molecular weight to 110K and 90K, respectively, after cleavage with N-glycosidase F (Fig. 4c). No significant shift in molecular weight is detected after enzymatic treatment with O-glycosidase (Fig. 4c). Photoaffinity-labelled proteins of 130K and 100K are detectable in tissues from all vertebrate species analysed, including zebrafish (Fig. 4d), indicating that the two proteins and their antagonist binding site are highly conserved. The avian $GABA_B$ receptor proteins exhibit molecular weights slightly higher than in other species, possibly reflecting differences in glycosylation and/or RNA splicing. No binding of the photoaffinity ligand to any protein can be detected in the fruitfly *Drosophila melanogaster* and the nematode *Haemonchus concortus*.

Example 3

Synthesis of the $GABA_B$ antagonist ligand CGP 54626A:

The ligand used for displacement experiments, **CGP 54626A**, is synthesised according to Scheme 5:

Scheme 5[a]



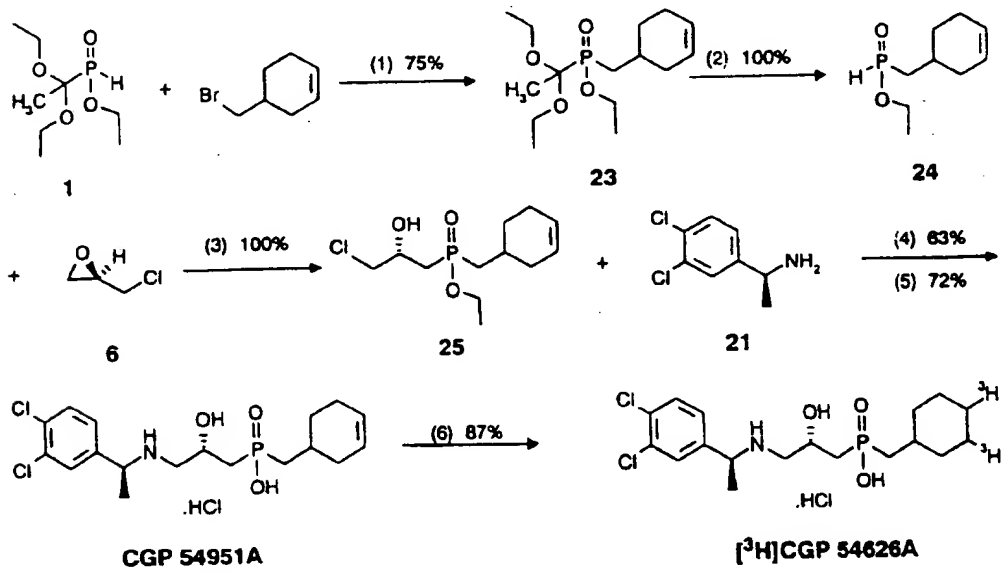
[a] Reagents and conditions: (1) NaH, THF, rt, 3 h; bromomethylcyclohexane, reflux, 24 h; (2) Me_3SiCl, EtOH, CH_2Cl_2 (1:9), rt, 24 h; (3) Me_3SiCl, Et_3N, THF, rt, 24 h; (*R*)-epichlorohydrin, 10 mol% $ZnCl_2$ THF, 80° C, 17 h; HOAc, MeOH, rt, 17 h; (4) *i*-Pr_2EtN, EtOH, 80° C, 7 d; (5) conc. HCl, 100° C, 24 h.

Ethyl (1,1-diethoxyethyl)phosphinate **1**, prepared according to Froestl et al., *J. Med. Chem.* (1995), **38**, 3297-3312, from phosphinic acid and triethylorthoacetate catalysed by boron trifluoride diethyletherate, is condensed with bromomethylcyclohexane to give the oily derivative **18** (bp 85° C at 6 x 10^{-4} mbar), which is deprotected at the phosphinic acid moiety under very mild conditions to give monosubstituted phosphinic acid ester **19** (bp 50° C at 3 x 10^{-4} mbar). On reaction with trimethylchlorosilane the penta-valent phosphinate ester **19** is converted into a very reactive trivalent ethyl phosphonite, which reacted rapidly with (*R*)-epichlorohydrin **6** when catalysed by zinc chloride to produce chlorohydrin **20**.
Condensation with 1-(*S*)-(-)-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-ethylamine **21**, prepared via resolution of racemic 1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-ethylamine with (+)-mandelic acid according to Mickel, EP 543780 A2, gave the corresponding secondary amine **22** as a 1:1 mixture of

diastereoisomers, which is hydrolysed by boiling with concentrated hydrochloric acid to give **CGP 54626A**.

[^{3}H]CGP54626A is prepared in an analogous way (Scheme 6) by condensation of ethyl (1,1-diethoxyethyl)phosphinate **1** with 3,4-dehydro-cylohexylmethylbromide (prepared according to Yadav and Fallis, (1991) *Can. J. Chem.* **69**, 779-789), preparation of the corresponding 3,4-dehydroderivative of **CGP 54626A**, i.e. **CGP 54951A**, which is tritiated under very carefully controlled conditions to yield **[^{3}H]CGP54626A**. The compound is the first $GABA_B$ receptor antagonist radioligand which was characterised by Bittiger *et al.*, *Pharmacol. Commun.* (1992), **2**, 23.

Scheme 6[a]



[a] Reagents and conditions: (1) NaH, THF, rt, 3 h; 3-4-dehydrobromo-methylcyclohexane, reflux, 24 h; (2) Me_3SiCl, EtOH, CH_2Cl_2 (1:9), rt, 24 h; (3) Me_3SiCl, Et_3N, THF, rt, 24 h; (*R*)-epichlorohydrin, 10 mol% $ZnCl_2$ THF, 80° C, 17 h; HOAc, MeOH, rt, 17 h; (4) *i*-Pr_2EtN, EtOH, 80° C, 4 d; (5) LiOH, EtOH, H_2O, 100° C, 17 h; HCl, MeOH, rt, 1 h; (6) $^3H_2$, 5% Pd/C, HCl, MeOH, pH = 1, rt, 15 min, prep. TLC.

Example 4

Proof of functional activity of CGP 64213 and CGP 71872 as $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists by in vitro electrophysiological measurements.

Experiments are performed on 400 μm thick hippocampal slices obtained either from female Wistar COB rats (3-4 weeks old) or male rats Tif: RAI f (SPF) using standard techniques. In brief, rats are cervically dislocated prior to decapitation. The brain minus cerebellum is removed rapidly and placed in ice-cold artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF). The hippocampus is carefully isolated and, using either a tissue chopper (Sorvall®) or a vibroslicer (Campden), transverse 400 μm thick slices are cut. The CA3 region of each slice is removed via a scalpel cut. This procedure is performed to eliminate changes in network function that can occur due to epileptiform bursting in area CA3. The resultant CA3-ectomized slices are placed on a nylon mesh at the interface of a warmed (32°C), perfusing (1-2 $ml.min^{-1}$) ACSF and an oxygen-enriched (95% O_2, 5% CO_2), humidified atmosphere. The standard perfusion medium comprised (mM): NaCl, 124; KCl, 3; $NaHCO_3$, 26; NaH_2PO_4, 1.25; $CaCl_2$, 2; $MgSO_4$, 1; D-glucose, 10; and is bubbled with 95% O_2, 5% CO_2. An Axoprobe or an Axoclamp-2 amplifier (Axon Instruments, Foster City, CA, USA) is used in bridge mode to make extracellular recordings from either *stratum radiatum* or *stratum oriens* using 4 M NaCl-filled microlectrodes (2 - 5 MΩ). Intracellular recordings are made using 2 M potassium methylsulphate filled microelectrodes (60-100 M Ω). Digitised records are stored on the hard disk of an IBM-compatible PC for off-line analysis. Bipolar stimulating electrodes, made from 55 μm diameter insulated nickel-chromium wire, are positioned in *stratum radiatum* close to the recording electrode placed in either *stratum radiatum* or *stratum oriens*, to provide orthodromic monosynaptic activation of CA1 neurones (Davies *et al.* (1990) *Journal of Physiology* **424**: 513). In every experiment stimuli comprise square-wave pulses (20-200 μs; 5-30 V) delivered homosynaptically at a fixed intensity. All drugs are administered via the perfusion medium. Data are presented as means ± standard error of the mean (S.E.M.) and statistical significance is assessed using Students *t*-tests. *n* values refer to the number of times a particular experiment is performed, each in a different slice taken from a different rat.

$GABA_B$ autoreceptors

Paired-pulse widening of field EPSPs is used to monitor the effects of CGP 71872 and CGP 64213 on $GABA_B$ autoreceptors. Paired-pulse widening occurs when two stimuli

are delivered at 5-10 Hz (interstimulus interval 100 - 200 ms); a stimulation protocol that does not release sufficient GABA to activate $GABA_B$ heteroreceptors which would, in any case, cause a depression rather than a facilitation of the second field EPSP. This phenomenon is also independent of postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors (Nathan *et al.* (1991) *Exp. Brain Res.* **84(3)** 529-537). It is, however, occluded by blocking $GABA_A$ receptor-mediated IPSPs and is inhibited by $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists at concentrations that are required to block $GABA_B$ autoreceptors (Nathan *et al.* (1990), *Brain Research* **531**: 55-65). (Note that these concentrations are 3-10 fold higher than those necessary to block postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors on both pyramidal neurones and inhibitory interneurones so ruling out an effect at these receptors). Paired-pulse widening of field EPSPs (fEPSPs) is a sensitive measure of $GABA_B$ autoreceptor activity. There is no precedent for any compound being effective in this test system and not in other assays of $GABA_B$ autoreceptor activity e.g., paired-pulse or (-)-baclofen-induced depression of IPSCs.

Paired-pulse stimulation at an interstimulus interval of 200 ms caused a consistent widening of the second EPSP relative to the first EPSP. Thus, the area under the curve of the second fEPSP is 247 ± 17 % (in the CGP 64213 series of experiments) and 241 ± 21 % (in the CGP 71872 series of experiments) of the first fEPSP, respectively. In the presence of CGP 64213 (0.3 μM; n = 5) and CGP 71872 (1 μM; n = 3) this paired-pulse widening of EPSPs is abolished indicating the effectiveness of these compounds as antagonists of $GABA_B$ autoreceptors.

$GABA_B$ heteroreceptors

The effect of CGP 71872 on the depression of field EPSPs induced by bath application of (-)-baclofen is used as an assay for the effect of this compound on $GABA_B$ heteroreceptors located on glutamate afferent terminals. Although, under these conditions, (-)-baclofen will activate other populations of $GABA_B$ receptors (e.g., $GABA_B$ autoreceptors and postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors), in addition to $GABA_B$ heteroreceptors, activation of these receptors would tend to increase the size of the field EPSP rather than decrease it. As such, this method is a reasonable measure of activity at $GABA_B$ heteroreceptors. This method provides a more reliable and a quantitatively more repeatable method for activating $GABA_B$ heteroreceptors than that used by Isaacson *et al.* (1993) *Neuron* **332**: 156-158, as it does not rely on physiologically released GABA to activate the heteroreceptors. This latter method is inherently variable due to the different concentrations of synaptically released

GABA to which heteroreceptors are exposed in different preparations; a parameter that depends upon the level of GABA released, the distance between the release site and heteroreceptor, and the efficiency of GABA uptake sites. It is important to note, however, that, to date, no discrepancy between the results obtained using these two methods to study $GABA_B$ heteroreceptors has been documented for any compound tested.

(-)-Baclofen (10 μM) had no significant effect on the presynaptic fibre volley of the field EPSP (100 ± 1% of control; $P>0.05$), recorded in *stratum radiatum,* but depressed the field EPSP slope and peak amplitude by 65 ± 6% and 76 ± 9%, respectively ($n = 10$). Maximum depression is obtained after a 5-10 min perfusion and persisted at this level for the duration of the agonist application. Addition of CGP 71872 (1 μM) to the perfusion medium reversed the depression in every experiment in which it is tested ($n = 6$; $P<0.05$). Similar results are obtained for field EPSPs recorded in stratum oriens ($n = 3$). In brain slices CGP 71872 had no significant effect on the peak amplitude, slope or presynaptic fibre volley of field EPSPs recorded in *stratum radiatum* ($n = 4$; $P>0.05$) or *oriens* ($n = 3$).

Postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors

The effect of CGP 71872 on the pharmacologically isolated late IPSP is used as a test system to evaluate the effect of CGP 71872 on postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors located on CA1 pyramidal neurones. There is a substantial literature (Froestl et al. (1995) Op. Cit.; Jarolimek *et al.* (1993) *Neurosci. Lett.* **154:** 31-34; Olpe *et al.* (1990) *Clin. Neuropharmacol.* **13 Suppl. 2,**: 396; McCormick, (1990) *J.Neurophysiol.* **62/5**: 1018; Lambert *et al.*, (1989) *Neurosci. Lett.* **107**: 125-128; Soltesz *et al.*, (1989) *Brain Research* **479**: 49-55; Mueller and Misgeld, (1989) *Neurosci. Lett.* **102**: 229-234; Dutar and Nicoll, (1988) *Nature* **322**: 156-8; Karlsson, Pozza and Olpe, (1988) *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **148**: 485-486) which indicates that this IPSP is mediated by the synaptic activation of $GABA_B$ receptors. In addition, this method has been used many times in the past and the data generated have always been consistent with that generated for antagonism of (-)-baclofen-induced hyperpolarisations; an approach that has also been adopted as an assay for activity at postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors.

The effect of CGP 71872 is tested on a monosynaptically activated $GABA_B$ receptor-mediated late IPSP isolated using a combination of the ionotropic excitatory amino acid antagonists D-2-amino-5-phosphonopentanoate (AP5; 50μM) and 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX; 20 μM) and the $GABA_A$ receptor antagonist picrotoxin

(50μM). In all neurones tested CGP 71872 (1 μM) abolished the late IPSP (n = 6) indicating that this compound is an antagonist of postsynaptic $GABA_B$ receptors.

Example 5

cDNA library construction

RNA is purified from cortex and cerebellum of 7 day old rats according to Chomczynski, P. & Sacchi, N. (1987) *Anal. Biochem.* **162**, 156-159. Poly A(+) RNA is enriched by two passages over an oligo (dT) column (Boehringer Mannheim) as described (Maniatis, T., Fritsch, E.F. & Sambrook, J. (1982) *Molecular cloning: A laboratory manual* (Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY). Oligo (dT) primed double stranded cDNA is synthesised from 5 μg of poly A(+) RNA using a commercial cDNA synthesis system (Amersham). The reverse transcriptase supplied with the kit is replaced by the RNAseH(-) Superscript II reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL). The cDNA solution is concentrated on Centricon-100 devices (Amicon), preabsorbed with tRNA, to a final volume of 100μl. Small cDNAs are removed by passage through a Chromaspin-1000 column (Clontech). BstXI adaptors (Invitrogen) are added using T4 DNA ligase (Boehringer Mannheim) and the cDNAs are size-fractionated on an agarose gel. cDNAs with sizes larger than 2kb are purified (Qiaex, Qiagen) and ligated into the BstXI sites of the expression vector pcDNAI (Invitrogen). An aliquot of the ligation mixture is transformed (BioRad Gene Pulser II) into electrocompetent MC1061/P3 E.coli cells. The complexity of the library is estimated to be 2×10^6 independent clones. The average insert size deduced from the analysis of 48 clones is 2.9kb (sizes ranging from 2.0kb to 6.6kb).

Plasmids for the transfections of COS1 cells are isolated from bacterial colonies obtained after the initial round of cDNA transformation. Briefly, an aliquot of the cDNA library is transformed into electrocompetent MC1061/P3 E.coli cells and titrated by plating on agar plates. The cDNA library is divided into pools of approximately 2'000 colonies that are plated on 9cm agar plates and grown overnight at 37°C. The bacteria are scraped off the plates and plasmid DNA is prepared using ion exchange columns (Qiawell, Qiagen).

Example 6

Transfection of COS cells with cDNA

COS1 cells are obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) and 15µg/ml gentamycin (Gibco BRL) in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO_2.

Plasmid DNA from pools of independent bacterial colonies are introduced into COS1 cells using a modification of the standard DEAE-dextran transfection procedure. Briefly, one day before transfection 7.5×10^5 cells are seeded per 9cm dish. The next day the medium is removed and the cells are incubated 15 min in 10ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS tablets, Gibco BRL). Afterwards, PBS is removed and 4ml of 1mg/ml DEAE-dextran (Pharmacia) in PBS is added to the dish. After 9 min incubation at room temperature the cells are washed twice with 5ml of PBS each. The PBS is aspirated and 4µg plasmid DNA (derived from pools of 2'000 independent bacterial colonies) in 540µl PBS is added to the dish and the cells incubated with the DNA for 30 min at 37°C with occasional rocking. Subsequently 4ml of DMEM medium containing 10% NU-serum (Collaborative Research) and 80µM chloroquine (Sigma) is added. After 4 hrs incubation at 37°C the medium is removed and the cells are incubated 2 min in 10% (vol/vol) dimethyl sulfoxide (Merck) in PBS. The cells are rinsed with PBS, cell culture medium is added to the culture dishes and the cells are grown for an additional 2 to 3 days.

Example 7

Identification of $GABA_B$ receptor clone by ligand binding assay

Pools of cDNAs (2000 independent clones each) are analysed for $GABA_B$ receptor expression, after transient transfection into COS1 cells, using a radioligand binding assay with iodinated CGP64213 (specific activity 2'000 Ci/mmol).

Culture dishes with transfected COS1 cells are placed on ice and washed twice with 5ml each of ice-cold Krebs-Henseleit-Tris buffer (20mM Tris-Cl pH 7.4, 118mM NaCl, 5.6mM glucose, 1.2mM KH_2PO_4, 1.2mM $MgSO_4$, 4.7mM KCl, 1.8mM $CaCl_2$). Afterwards the cells are incubated with 0.2nM of ^{125}I-CGP 64213 in Krebs-Tris buffer (1ml solution per 9cm dish). After 80 min incubation at room temperature the dishes are cooled on ice and washed twice for 5 min with 5ml of ice-cold Krebs-Tris buffer. Subsequently the dishes are

air dried using a fan and the walls of the plates are removed. For autoradiography, the bottom of the plates are exposed, together with intensifying screens, to Kodak X-OMAT AR films for 2 to 3 weeks at -80°C.

A total of 640,000 independent clones (320 individual pools) from the above mentioned cDNA library are screened. One pool yields a positive signal in the ligand binding assay. The plasmid DNA from this pool is re-transformed into electrocompetent MC1061/P3 cells. 10 plasmid pools from 500 colonies each are prepared, two of which rescreened positive in the binding assay. After 4 subsequent rounds of subdivisions of one of the two pools (SIB selection; McCormick, M. (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* **151**, 445-449) a single cDNA clone containing a 4376bp insert is identified. This first cDNA clone identified, originally referred to as F4, is designated $GABA_BR1a$ (SEQ ID No. 1). This cDNA clone encompasses a large open reading frame coding for a putative protein of 960 amino acids with a calculated molecular weight of 108kDa (SEQ ID No.2). According to von Heijne (von Heijne, G. (1986) *Nucl. Acids. Res.* **14**, 4683-4691) the first 16 amino acids encode with high probability a signal peptide that is absent in the mature protein. The calculated molecular weight of the predicted mature protein is 106kDa. Hydrophobicity analysis of the putative protein with the algorithm of Kyte and Dolittle (1982) *J. Mol. Biol.* **157**, 105-132, using sequence analysis programs from the University of Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group (Devereux, *et al.*, (1984) *Nucl. Acids. Res.* **12**, 387-395) predicts, as expected for a cell surface receptor coupled to G-proteins, several membrane spanning regions. Putative N-glycosylation sites are found at amino acid positions 7, 67, 392, 423, 465, 485, 497 and 614 of the predicted mature protein as set forth in SEQ ID No. 2.

Example 8

Assay of cloned $GABA_B$ receptor

In order to isolate membranes containing the cloned $GABA_B$ receptor, culture dishes containing $GABA_B$ receptor-expressing COS cells are washed twice with Krebs-Henseleit-Tris buffer. Afterwards the cells are scraped off the dishes, homogenised in a glass-glass homogeniser and centrifuged for 30 min at 4°C at 40'000 g. The homogenisation and centrifugation step is repeated once. The pellet is resuspended in buffer and stored in liquid nitrogen until further analysis.

Membranes from COS1 cells transfected with the $GABA_B$ receptor cDNA (membranes derived in a similar manner from brain tissue are used for reference) are suspended in Krebs-Henseleit-Tris buffer at a concentration of approximately 1mg/ml. The membranes are then incubated in the dark with 0.6nM ^{125}I-CGP 71872 for one hour at room temperature. In control experiments 1μM of unlabeled CGP 54626A, a $GABA_B$ receptor specific antagonist, is included. The incubation is terminated by centrifugation at 20'000 g for 10 min at 4°C. The pellet is washed once in buffer to remove unbound from bound photoaffinity label. The pellet is resuspended in buffer and illuminated with UV light (365nm, 24W) for 3 min. The suspension is again centrifuged (20 min, 40'000 g). The pellet is washed in buffer, dissolved in SDS sample buffer and separated on a 6% SDS gel according to Laemmli, U.K (1970) *Nature* **227**, 680-685. The gel is dried and, together with intensifying screens, exposed to Dupont Reflection NEF-495 X-ray films overnight. The protein expressed from the 4'376bp cDNA clone has an apparent molecular mass of about 120kDa (Figure 1). The apparent molecular weight of the recombinant $GABA_B$ receptor is estimated from gel mobility relative to those of SDS-PAGE standards (BioRad).

The binding pharmacology of the $GABA_BR1a$ receptor expressed in COS1 cells is compared with the binding pharmacology of native $GABA_B$ receptors in rat cerebral cortex membranes. To that aim, the binding characteristics of the radioligand [^{125}I]CGP 64213 and the inhibition of this binding by selected $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists and agonists are compared. The dissociation constant K_D for the $GABA_BR1a$ receptor expressed in COS cells is determined to be 1.85 nM. The K_D of $GABA_B$ receptors expressed in cortex membranes is determined to be 2.7 nM and thus is similar to the value obtained for the recombinant receptor. The IC_{50} values (Table 1) and the slopes of the inhibition curves (Figure 2) for the $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists CGP 54626A (Froestl *et al.*, (1992) *Pharmacol. Communications* **2**, 52-56), CGP 71872, CGP 64213 and CGP 35348 (Froestl *et al.*, 1992) are very similar for recombinant and native receptors. The rank order of affinity for the agonists GABA, L-baclofen and CGP 27492 (aminophosphinic acid, APPA) is identical at recombinant and native receptors, however the agonist affinity is always significantly lower at the recombinant $GABA_BR1a$ receptor (Figure 3, Table 1). It is known that GTP or its stable analogue Gpp(NH)p reduce the affinity of agonists at native $GABA_B$ receptors by decoupling the receptors from their G-proteins (Hill *et al.*, (1984) *J.Neurochem.* **42**, 652-657). Therefore, the lower affinity of agonists at the recombinant receptor may reflect the fact that in COS cells the G-proteins that normally couple to $GABA_B$ receptors in brain cells

are not available. We have determined that for rat cortex $GABA_B$ receptors the IC_{50} value of L-baclofen is shifted from 170 nM to 10 μM in the presence of 300 μM Gpp(NH)p. Thus decoupling G-proteins from native $GABA_B$ receptors results in an IC_{50} value comparable to the 34 μM obtained for the recombinant $GABA_BR1a$ receptor expressed in COS cells. In conclusion, the recombinant $GABA_BR1a$ receptor shows similar binding pharmacology as native $GABA_B$ receptors from rat cortex.

Table 1. BINDING PHARMACOLOGY OF NATIVE AND RECOMBINANT $GABA_B$ RECEPTORS

Inhibition of [^{125}I]CGP 64213 binding by $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists and agonists

	Rat cerebral cortex	*COS1 cells*
ANTAGONISTS	IC_{50} (μM)	IC_{50} (μM)
CGP 54626A	0.0019	0.0016
CGP 64213	0.0014	0.0022
CGP 71872	0.0021	0.0038
CGP 35348	9.3	20.0
AGONISTS		
GABA	0.13	23.9
L-baclofen	0.17	34.0
CGP 27492 (APPA)	0.018	2.6
CGP 47656 (partial agonist)	0.28	12.3

Example 9

Use of the $GABA_BR1a$ receptor cDNA to clone related genes

The rat $GABA_BR1a$-receptor cDNA isolated (SEQ ID No. 1) is useful as a probe to identify and isolate additional cDNAs, genes and proteins of the $GABA_b$-receptor gene family. It is also useful to identify and isolate cDNAs, genes and proteins of the $GABA_B$-receptor gene family in other species, such as for example humans.

In order to isolate a further rat clone (referred to as $GABA_BR1b$) and human $GABA_B$ receptor clones, the abovementioned rat library and a human fetal brain cDNA library (Clontech, Palo Alto, cat. No. HL3025s) are cross-hybridised with the $GABA_BR1a$ cDNA under suitable hybridisation conditions. The human library is an unidirectional oligo (dT)-primed library consisting of 1.2×10^6 independent cDNA clones inserted into the expression vector pcDNAI. The method of screening a plasmid library by colony hybridisation is described in Sambrook et al. (1989). The hybridisation probe used is a ^{32}P-labelled 1.3kb PvuII/ScaI fragment corresponding to bases 1931 to 3264 of the $GABA_BR1a$ cDNA (SEQ ID No. 1). Hybridisation is in 0.5M NaH_2PO_4 (pH 7.2), 7% SDS, 1mM EDTA at 60°C overnight. Subsequent wash steps are for one hour at a final stringency of 0.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 55 °C (rat library) or 2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C (human library). Kodak X OMAT AR films are exposed to the membranes overnight at -80°C with intensifying screens. The X-ray films are aligned to the agar plates with the bacterial colonies and colonies containing cross-hybridising cDNA clones are isolated. The bacteria are replated on agar dishes and the colony hybridisation screen is repeated twice. The individual colonies obtained are further analysed by Southern blot hybridisation. Selected cDNA clones are analysed by sequencing and a 2,9 kb cDNA for rat $GABA_BR1b$ characterised (see SEQ ID No. 5). This cDNA encodes a protein of 844 amino acids (see SEQ ID No. 6). The mature $GABA_BR1b$ differs from the former $GABA_BR1a$ in that the N-terminal 147 amino acid residues are replaced by 18 different residues. Presumably, these two $GABA_B$ receptor variants are derived from the same gene by alternative splicing. Those clones which are positive in screening the human library are also analysed by sequencing and reveal one clone termed $GABA_BR1a/b$ (see SEQ ID No. 3) with a partial sequence encoding a receptor protein of 793 amino acid residues (see SEQ ID No. 4), as well as another clone termed $GABA_BR1b$ human (see SEQ ID No. 7) which represents a full-length cDNA encoding a human $GABA_B$ receptor having 844 amino acids (see SEQ ID No. 8).

Example 10

$GABA_B$ receptors stably expressed in HEK293 cells negatively couple to adenylate cyclase

$GABA_B$ receptors are described to inhibit adenylate cyclase activity, stimulate phospholipase A_2, activate K^+-channels, inactivate voltage-dependent Ca^{2+}-channels and to modulate inositol phospholipid hydrolysis. As $GABA_B$R1a and -b have identical sequence in all domains predicted to be intracellular they are expected to be able to couple to the same effector systems. Using rat cortical slice preparations, L-baclofen has been shown to reduce forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation by about 40 percent. The ability of $GABA_B$R1a stably expressed in HEK293 cells to reduce forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation is analysed (Fig. 5). We chose concentrations of forskolin and L-baclofen that should produce a maximal effect. Forskolin stimulates cAMP levels in HEK293 cells to more than ten times over the basal level. Stimulation of recombinantly expressed $GABA_B$ receptors by co-addition of 300 µM L-baclofen reduces forskolin stimulated cAMP accumulation by approximately 30 percent. This inhibition is antagonised by CGP54626A, a $GABA_B$ receptor antagonist. The modulation of adenylate cyclase activity by $GABA_B$R1a is sensitive to pertussis toxin, indicating that in HEK293 cells, which are deficient in G_o, $GABA_B$R1a couples to G_i. As a control, L-baclofen does not inhibit forskolin-stimulated cAMP formation in untransfected HEK293 cells (Fig. 5).

Deposition Data

The $GABA_B$ receptor clone $GABA_B$R1a derived from rat was deposited under the Budapest Treaty at the Deutsche Sammlung von Microorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ), Mascheroder Weg 1b, D-38124 Braunschweig, Germany, with an effective deposition date of 17th May 1996 under the accession number DSM 10689.

The $GABA_B$ receptor clones $GABA_B$R1b derived from rat as well as $GABA_B$R1b derived from human sources were deposited under the Budapest Treaty at the Deutsche Sammlung von Microorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ), Mascheroder Weg 1b, D-38124 Braunschweig, Germany, with an effective deposition date of 21th February 1997 under the accession numbers DSM 11422 and 11421, respectively.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:
(A) NAME: NOVARTIS AG
(B) STREET: SCHWARZWALDALLEE
(C) CITY: Basel
(E) COUNTRY: Switzerland
(F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): 4002
(G) TELEPHONE: +41 61 696 11 11
(H) TELEFAX: +41 61 696 79 76
(I) TELEX: 962 991

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Novel Receptors

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 8

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30 (EPO)

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 4376 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
(B) CLONE: GABABR1a rat

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:182..3061

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
(B) LOCATION:182..3061

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

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TCCTGTGGAA GAAGAACAGG GGGAGGGGAA GCTGGAGGAC CGGGAGGGAG AACGGGGAGC 120

CGCGGCCGGG CCTGGGGCCT TGAGGCCCGG GGAGAGCCGC GGAGCGGGAC CGGCCGCCGA 180

G ATG CTG CTG CTG CTG CTG GTG CCT CTC TTC CTC CGC CCC CTG GGC 226
Met Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Leu Phe Leu Arg Pro Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

GCT GGC GGG GCG CAG ACC CCC AAC GCC ACC TCG GAA GGT TGC CAG ATT 274
Ala Gly Gly Ala Gln Thr Pro Asn Ala Thr Ser Glu Gly Cys Gln Ile
20 25 30

ATA CAT CCG CCC TGG GAA GGT GGC ATC AGG TAC CGT GGC TTG ACT CGC 322
Ile His Pro Pro Trp Glu Gly Gly Ile Arg Tyr Arg Gly Leu Thr Arg
35 40 45

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GAC CAG GTG AAG GCC ATC AAC TTC CTG CCT GTG GAC TAT GAG ATC GAA      370
Asp Gln Val Lys Ala Ile Asn Phe Leu Pro Val Asp Tyr Glu Ile Glu
         50                  55                  60

TAT GTG TGC CGA GGG GAG CGC GAG GTG GTG GGG CCC AAG GTG CGC AAA      418
Tyr Val Cys Arg Gly Glu Arg Glu Val Val Gly Pro Lys Val Arg Lys
     65                  70                  75

TGC CTG GCC AAC GGC TCC TGG ACG GAT ATG GAC ACA CCC AGC CGC TGT      466
Cys Leu Ala Asn Gly Ser Trp Thr Asp Met Asp Thr Pro Ser Arg Cys
 80                  85                  90                  95

GTC CGA ATC TGC TCC AAG TCT TAT TTG ACC CTG GAA AAT GGG AAG GTT      514
Val Arg Ile Cys Ser Lys Ser Tyr Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Gly Lys Val
                100                 105                 110

TTC CTG ACG GGT GGG GAC CTC CCA GCT CTG GAT GGA GCC CGG GTG GAG      562
Phe Leu Thr Gly Gly Asp Leu Pro Ala Leu Asp Gly Ala Arg Val Glu
            115                 120                 125

TTC CGA TGT GAC CCC GAC TTC CAT CTG GTG GGC AGC TCC CGG AGC GTC      610
Phe Arg Cys Asp Pro Asp Phe His Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Arg Ser Val
        130                 135                 140

TGT AGT CAG GGC CAG TGG AGC ACC CCC AAG CCC CAC TGC CAG GTG AAT      658
Cys Ser Gln Gly Gln Trp Ser Thr Pro Lys Pro His Cys Gln Val Asn
    145                 150                 155

CGA ACG CCA CAC TCA GAA CGG CGT GCA GTA TAC ATC GGG GCG CTG TTT      706
Arg Thr Pro His Ser Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe
160                 165                 170                 175

CCC ATG AGC GGG GGC TGG CCG GGG GGC CAG GCC TGC CAG CCC GCG GTG      754
Pro Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val
                180                 185                 190
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GAG ATG GCG CTG GAG GAC GTT AAC AGC CGC AGA GAC ATC CTG CCG GAC      802
Glu Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp
            195                 200                 205

TAC GAG CTC AAG CTT ATC CAC CAC GAC AGC AAG TGT GAC CCA GGG CAA      850
Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln
        210                 215                 220

GCC ACC AAG TAC TTG TAC GAA CTA CTC TAC AAT GAC CCC ATC AAG ATC      898
Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile
    225                 230                 235

ATT CTC ATG CCT GGC TGT AGT TCT GTC TCC ACA CTT GTA GCT GAG GCT      946
Ile Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala
240                 245                 250                 255

GCC CGG ATG TGG AAC CTT ATT GTG CTC TCA TAT GGC TCC AGT TCA CCA      994
Ala Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro
                260                 265                 270

GCC TTG TCA AAC CGA CAG CGG TTT CCC ACG TTC TTC CGG ACG CAT CCA     1042
Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro
            275                 280                 285

TCC GCC ACA CTC CAC AAT CCC ACC CGG GTG AAA CTC TTC GAA AAG TGG     1090
Ser Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp
        290                 295                 300

GGC TGG AAG AAG ATC GCT ACC ATC CAA CAG ACC ACC GAG GTC TTC ACC     1138
Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr
    305                 310                 315

TCA ACG CTG GAT GAC CTG GAG GAG CGA GTG AAA GAG GCT GGG ATC GAG     1186
Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu
320                 325                 330                 335
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ATC ACT TTC CGA CAG AGT TTC TTC TCG GAT CCA GCT GTG CCT GTT AAA      1234
Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys
                340                 345                 350

AAC CTG AAG CGT CAA GAT GCT CGA ATC ATC GTG GGA CTT TTC TAT GAG      1282
Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu
            355                 360                 365

ACG GAA GCC CGG AAA GTT TTT TGT GAG GTC TAT AAG GAA AGG CTC TTT      1330
Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe
        370                 375                 380

GGG AAG AAG TAC GTC TGG TTC CTC ATC GGG TGG TAT GCT GAC AAC TGG      1378
Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp
    385                 390                 395

TTC AAG ACC TAT GAC CCG TCA ATC AAT TGT ACA GTG GAA GAA ATG ACC      1426
Phe Lys Thr Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Glu Glu Met Thr
400                 405                 410                 415

GAG GCG GTG GAG GGC CAC ATC ACC ACG GAG ATT GTC ATG CTG AAC CCT      1474
Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro
                420                 425                 430

GCC AAC ACC CGA AGC ATT TCC AAC ATG ACG TCA CAG GAA TTT GTG GAG      1522
Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu
            435                 440                 445

AAA CTA ACC AAG CGG CTG AAA AGA CAC CCC GAG GAG ACT GGA GGC TTC      1570
Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe
        450                 455                 460

CAG GAG GCA CCA CTG GCC TAT GAT GCT ATC TGG GCC TTG GCT TTG GCC      1618
Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala
    465                 470                 475
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TTG AAC AAG ACG TCT GGA GGA GGT GGT CGT TCC GGC GTG CGC CTG GAG      1666
Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu
480                 485                 490                 495

GAC TTT AAC TAC AAC AAC CAG ACC ATT ACA GAC CAG ATC TAC CGG GCC      1714
Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala
                500                 505                 510

ATG AAC TCC TCC TCC TTT GAG GGC GTT TCT GGC CAT GTG GTC TTT GAT      1762
Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp
            515                 520                 525

GCC AGC GGC TCC CGG ATG GCA TGG ACA CTT ATC GAG CAG CTA CAG GGC      1810
Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly
        530                 535                 540

GGC AGC TAC AAG AAG ATC GGC TAC TAC GAC AGC ACC AAG GAT GAT CTT      1858
Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu
    545                 550                 555

TCC TGG TCC AAA ACG GAC AAG TGG ATT GGA GGG TCT CCC CCA GCT GAC      1906
Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp
560                 565                 570                 575

CAG ACC TTG GTC ATC AAG ACA TTC CGT TTC CTG TCT CAG AAA CTC TTT      1954
Gln Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe
                580                 585                 590

ATC TCC GTC TCA GTT CTC TCC AGC CTG GGC ATT GTT CTT GCT GTT GTC      2002
Ile Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val
            595                 600                 605

TGT CTG TCC TTT AAC ATC TAC AAC TCC CAC GTT CGT TAT ATC CAG AAC      2050
Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn
        610                 615                 620
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TCC CAG CCC AAC CTG AAC AAT CTG ACT GCT GTG GGC TGC TCA CTG GCA      2098
Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala
    625                 630                 635

CTG GCT GCT GTC TTC CCT CTC GGG CTG GAT GGT TAC CAC ATA GGG AGA      2146
Leu Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg
640                 645                 650                 655

AGC CAG TTC CCG TTT GTC TGC CAG GCC CGC CTT TGG CTC TTG GGC TTG      2194
Ser Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu
                660                 665                 670

GGC TTT AGT CTG GGC TAT GGC TCT ATG TTC ACC AAG ATC TGG TGG GTC      2242
Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val
            675                 680                 685

CAC ACA GTC TTC ACG AAG AAG GAG GAG AAG AAG GAG TGG AGG AAG ACC      2290
His Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr
        690                 695                 700

CTA GAG CCC TGG AAA CTC TAT GCC ACT GTG GGC CTG CTG GTG GGC ATG      2338
Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met
    705                 710                 715

GAT GTC CTG ACT CTT GCC ATC TGG CAG ATT GTG GAC CCC TTG CAC CGA      2386
Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg
720                 725                 730                 735

ACC ATT GAG ACT TTT GCC AAG GAG GAA CCA AAG GAA GAC ATC GAT GTC      2434
Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val
                740                 745                 750

TCC ATT CTG CCC CAG TTG GAG CAC TGC AGC TCC AAG AAG ATG AAT ACG      2482
Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His Cys Ser Ser Lys Lys Met Asn Thr
            755                 760                 765
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TGG CTT GGC ATT TTC TAT GGT TAC AAG GGG CTG CTG CTG CTG CTG GGA      2530
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        770                 775                 780

ATC TTT CTT GCT TAC GAA ACC AAG AGC GTG TCC ACT GAA AAG ATC AAT      2578
Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn
    785                 790                 795

GAC CAC AGG GCC GTG GGC ATG GCT ATC TAC AAT GTC GCG GTC CTG TGT      2626
Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys
800                 805                 810                 815

CTC ATC ACT GCT CCT GTG ACC ATG ATC CTT TCC AGT CAG CAG GAC GCA      2674
Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala
                820                 825                 830

GCC TTT GCC TTT GCC TCT CTG GCC ATC GTG TTC TCT TCC TAC ATC ACT      2722
Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr
            835                 840                 845

CTG GTT GTG CTC TTT GTG CCC AAG ATG CGC AGG CTG ATC ACC CGA GGG      2770
Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly
        850                 855                 860

GAA TGG CAG TCT GAA ACG CAG GAC ACC ATG AAA ACA GGA TCA TCC ACC      2818
Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu Thr Gln Asp Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr
    865                 870                 875

AAC AAC AAC GAG GAA GAG AAG TCC CGA CTG TTG GAG AAG GAA AAC CGA      2866
Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg
880                 885                 890                 895

GAA CTG GAA AAG ATC ATC GCT GAG AAA GAG GAG CGC GTC TCT GAA CTG      2914
Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu
                900                 905                 910
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CGC CAT CAG CTC CAG TCT CGG CAG CAA CTC CGC TCA CGG CGC CAC CCC 2962
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915 920 925

CCA ACA CCC CCA GAT CCC TCT GGG GGC CTT CCC AGG GGA CCC TCT GAG 3010
Pro Thr Pro Pro Asp Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Ser Glu
930 935 940

CCC CCT GAC CGG CTT AGC TGT GAT GGG AGT CGA GTA CAT TTG CTT TAC 3058
Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr
945 950 955

AAG TGAGGGGGCA TGGAGAAGGA TCAAGCCAGT AGGGGAGGGA AGGGTCTGGG 3111
Lys
960

AAGAGGGTGG GGGCCTGGGA GGAGGGTAAG GACTCCTATC TCCAACCTGG AGAGCACACG 3171

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TCTGTTCTTT GCTCTCGTGC GTCCACCTTC ATTCTCTTCA GTCATTTCTC AGATCTGCTG 4131

CGTCGTGGTT TCCTTTCCTT CATTATCATC GTCATTATTT TTCAGAACTT AAGGGAAAAA 4191

GAAATGGGGA CAGGTTGGAG GCTGTTTCCA GTGGAATAGT GGGTGCGCGT CCTGACCAAA 4251

TGAAGGCACG GACAGATGGA CTGACGGGGC GGGAGGCGGC GTCCCTTTCA CACTGTGGTG 4311

TCTCTTGGGG GGGAAGGATC TCCCTGAATC TCAATAAAGC AGTGAACAGT AAAAAAAAAA 4371

AAAAA 4376

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 960 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Met Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Pro Leu Phe Leu Arg Pro Leu Gly Ala
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Ala Gln Thr Pro Asn Ala Thr Ser Glu Gly Cys Gln Ile Ile
20 25 30

His Pro Pro Trp Glu Gly Gly Ile Arg Tyr Arg Gly Leu Thr Arg Asp
35 40 45

Gln Val Lys Ala Ile Asn Phe Leu Pro Val Asp Tyr Glu Ile Glu Tyr
50 55 60

Val Cys Arg Gly Glu Arg Glu Val Val Gly Pro Lys Val Arg Lys Cys
65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Asn Gly Ser Trp Thr Asp Met Asp Thr Pro Ser Arg Cys Val
85 90 95

Arg Ile Cys Ser Lys Ser Tyr Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Gly Lys Val Phe
100 105 110

Leu Thr Gly Gly Asp Leu Pro Ala Leu Asp Gly Ala Arg Val Glu Phe
115 120 125

Arg Cys Asp Pro Asp Phe His Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Arg Ser Val Cys
130 135 140

Ser Gln Gly Gln Trp Ser Thr Pro Lys Pro His Cys Gln Val Asn Arg
145 150 155 160

Thr Pro His Ser Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro
165 170 175

Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu
180 185 190

Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr
195 200 205

Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala
210 215 220

Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile
225 230 235 240

Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala
245 250 255

Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala
260 265 270

Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser
275 280 285

Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly
290 295 300

Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser
305 310 315 320

Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile
325 330 335

Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn
340 345 350

Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr
355 360 365

Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly
370 375 380

Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe
385 390 395 400

Lys Thr Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Glu Glu Met Thr Glu
405 410 415

Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala
420 425 430

Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys
435 440 445

Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln
450 455 460

Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu
465 470 475 480

Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp
485 490 495

Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met
500 505 510

Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala
515 520 525

Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly
530 535 540

Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser
545 550 555 560

Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln
565 570 575

Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile
580 585 590

Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys
595 600 605

Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser
610 615 620

Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu
625 630 635 640

Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Ser
645 650 655

Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly
660 665 670

Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His
675 680 685

Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu
690 695 700

Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp
705 710 715 720

Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr
725 730 735

Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser
740 745 750

Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His Cys Ser Ser Lys Lys Met Asn Thr Trp
755 760 765

Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile
770 775 780

Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp
785 790 795 800

His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu
805 810 815

Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala
820 825 830

Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu
835 840 845

Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu
850 855 860

Trp Gln Ser Glu Thr Gln Asp Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn
865 870 875 880

Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu
885 890 895

Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg
900 905 910

His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro
915 920 925

Thr Pro Pro Asp Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Ser Glu Pro
930 935 940

Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys
945 950 955 960

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2620 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
(B) CLONE: GABABR1a/b human

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:1..2379

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
(B) LOCATION:1..2379

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

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GCA GTG TAC ATC GGG GCA CTG TTT CCC ATG AGC GGG GGC TGG CCA GGG      48
Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly
 1               5                  10                  15
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GGC CAG GCC TGC CAG CCC GCG GTG GAG ATG GCG CTG GAG GAC GTG AAT          96
Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn
            20                  25                  30

AGC CGC AGG GAC ATC CTG CCG GAC TAT GAG CTC AAG CTC ATC CAC CAC         144
Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His
        35                  40                  45

GAC AGC AAG TGT GAT CCA GGC CAA GCC ACC AAG TAC CTA TAT GAG CTG         192
Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu
    50                  55                  60

CTC TAC AAC GAC CCT ATC AAG ATC ATC CTT ATG CCT GGC TGC AGC TCT         240
Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser
65                  70                  75                  80

GTC TCC ACG CTG GTG GCT GAG GCT GCT AGG ATG TGG AAC CTC ATT GTG         288
Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val
                85                  90                  95

CTT TCC TAT GGC TCC AGC TCA CCA GCC CTG TCA AAC CGG CAG CGT TTC         336
Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe
            100                 105                 110

CCC ACT TTC TTC CGA ACG CAC CCA TCA GCC ACA CTC CAC AAC CCT ACC         384
Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr
        115                 120                 125

CGC GTG AAA CTC TTT GAA AAG TGG GGC TGG AAG AAG ATT GCT ACC ATC         432
Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile
    130                 135                 140

CAG CAG ACC ACT GAG GTC TTC ACT TCG ACT CTG GAC GAC CTG GAG GAA         480
Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu
145                 150                 155                 160
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CGA GTG AAG GAG GCT GGA ATT GAG ATT ACT TTC CGC CAG AGT TTC TTC      528
Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe
                165                 170                 175

TCA GAT CCA GCT GTG CCC GTC AAA AAC CTG AAG CGC CAG GAT GCC CGA      576
Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg
            180                 185                 190

ATC ATC GTG GGA CTT TTC TAT GAG ACT GAA GCC CGG AAA GTT TTT TGT      624
Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys
        195                 200                 205

GAG GTG TAC AAG GAG CGT CTC TTT GGG AAG AAG TAC GTC TGG TTC CTC      672
Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu
    210                 215                 220

ATT GGG TGG TAT GCT GAC AAT TGG TTC AAG ATC TAC GAC CCT TCT ATC      720
Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Ile Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile
225                 230                 235                 240

AAC TGC ACA GTG GAT GAG ATG ACT GAG GCG GTG GAG GGC CAC ATC ACA      768
Asn Cys Thr Val Asp Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr
                245                 250                 255

ACT GAG ATT GTC ATG CTG AAT CCT GCC AAT ACC CGC AGC ATT TCC AAC      816
Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn
            260                 265                 270

ATG ACA TCC CAG GAA TTT GTG GAG AAA CTA ACC AAG CGA CTG AAA AGA      864
Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg
        275                 280                 285

CAC CCT GAG GAG ACA GGA GGC TTC CAG GAG GCA CCG CTG GCC TAT GAT      912
His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp
    290                 295                 300
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GCC ATC TGG GCC TTG GCA CTG GCC CTG AAC AAG ACA TCT GGA GGA GGC      960
Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly
305                 310                 315                 320

GGC CGT TCT GGT GTG CGC CTG GAG GAC TTC AAC TAC AAC AAC CAG ACC     1008
Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr
                325                 330                 335

ATT ACC GAC CAA ATC TAC CGG GCA ATG AAC TCT TCG TCC TTT GAG GGT     1056
Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly
            340                 345                 350

GTC TCT GGC CAT GTG GTG TTT GAT GCC AGC GGC TCT CGG ATG GCA TGG     1104
Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp
        355                 360                 365

ACG CTT ATC GAG CAG CTT CAG GGT GGC AGC TAC AAG AAG ATT GGC TAC     1152
Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr
    370                 375                 380

TAT GAC AGC ACC AAG GAT GAT CTT TCC TGG TCC AAA ACA GAT AAA TGG     1200
Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp
385                 390                 395                 400

ATT GGA GGG TCC CCC CCA GCT GAC CAG ACC CTG GTC ATC AAG ACA TTC     1248
Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe
                405                 410                 415

CGC TTC CTG TCA CAG AAA CTC TTT ATC TCC GTC TCA GTT CTC TCC AGC     1296
Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser
            420                 425                 430

CTG GGC ATT GTC CTA GCT GTT GTC TGT CTG TCC TTT AAC ATC TAC AAC     1344
Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn
        435                 440                 445
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TCA CAT GTC CGT TAT ATC CAG AAC TCA CAG CCC AAC CTG AAC AAC CTG      1392
Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu
    450                 455                 460

ACT GCT GTG GGC TGC TCA CTG GCT TTA GCT GCT GTC TTC CCC CTG GGG      1440
Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly
465                 470                 475                 480

CTC GAT GGT TAC CAC ATT GGG AGG AAC CAG TTT CCT TTC GTC TGC CAG      1488
Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Asn Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln
                485                 490                 495

GCC CGC CTC TGG CTC CTG GGC CTG GGC TTT AGT CTG GGC TAC GGT TCC      1536
Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser
            500                 505                 510

ATG TTC ACC AAG ATT TGG TGG GTC CAC ACG GTC TTC ACA AAG AAG GAA      1584
Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu
        515                 520                 525

GAA AAG AAG GAG TGG AGG AAG ACT CTG GAA CCC TGG AAG CTG TAT GCC      1632
Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala
    530                 535                 540

ACA GTG GGC CTG CTG GTG GGC ATG GAT GTC CTC ACT CTC GCC ATC TGG      1680
Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp
545                 550                 555                 560

CAG ATC GTG GAC CCT CTG CAC CGG ACC ATT GAG ACA TTT GCC AAG GAG      1728
Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu
                565                 570                 575

GAA CCT AAG GAA GAT ATT GAC GTC TCT ATT CTG CCC CAG CTG GAG CAT      1776
Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His
            580                 585                 590
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TGC AGC TCC AGG AAG ATG AAT ACA TGG CTT GGC ATT TTC TAT GGT TAC      1824
Cys Ser Ser Arg Lys Met Asn Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr
        595                 600                 605

AAG GGG CTG CTG CTG CTG CTG GGA ATC TTC CTT GCT TAT GAG ACC AAG      1872
Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys
    610                 615                 620

AGT GTG TCC ACT GAG AAG ATC AAT GAT CAC CGG GCT GTG GGC ATG GCT      1920
Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala
625                 630                 635                 640

ATC TAC AAT GTG GCA GTC CTG TGC CTC ATC ACT GCT CCT GTC ACC ATG      1968
Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met
                645                 650                 655

ATT CTG TCC AGC CAG CAG GAT GCA GCC TTT GCC TTT GCC TCT CTT GCC      2016
Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala
            660                 665                 670

ATA GTT TTC TCC TCC TAT ATC ACT CTT GTT GTG CTC TTT GTG CCC AAG      2064
Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys
        675                 680                 685

ATG CGC AGG CTG ATC ACC CGA GGG GAA TGG CAG TCG GAG GCG CAG GAC      2112
Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu Ala Gln Asp
    690                 695                 700

ACC ATG AAG ACA GGG TCA TCG ACC AAC AAC AAC GAG GAG GAG AAG TCC      2160
Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser
705                 710                 715                 720

CGG CTG TTG GAG AAG GAG AAC CGT GAA CTG GAA AAG ATC ATT GCT GAG      2208
Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu
                725                 730                 735
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AAA GAG GAG CGT GTC TCT GAA CTG CGC CAT CAA CTC CAG TCT CGG CAG 2256
Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln
740 745 750

CAG CTC CGC TCC CGG CGC CAC CCA CCG ACA CCC CCA GAA CCC TCT GGG 2304
Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro Glu Pro Ser Gly
755 760 765

GGC CTG CCC AGG GGA CCC CCT GAG CCC CCC GAC CGG CTT AGC TGT GAT 2352
Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Pro Glu Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp
770 775 780

GGG AGT CGA GTG CAT TTG CTT TAT AAG TGAGGGTAGG GTGAGGGAGG 2399
Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys
785 790

ACAGGCCAGT AGGGGGAGGG AAAGGGAGAG GGGAAGGGCA GGGGACTCAG GAAGCAGGGG 2459

GTCCCCATCC CCAGCTGGGA AGAACATGCT ATCCAATCTC ATCTCTTGTA AATACATGTC 2519

CCCCTGTGAG TTCTGGGCTG ATTTGGGTCT CTCATACCTC TGGGAAACAG ACCTTTTTCT 2579

CTCTTACTGC TTCATGTAAT TTTGGAATTC CACCACACTG G 2620

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 793 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn
20 25 30

Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His
35 40 45

Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu
50 55 60

Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val
85 90 95

Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe
100 105 110

Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr
115 120 125

Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile
130 135 140

Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu
145 150 155 160

Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe
165 170 175

Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg
180 185 190

Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys
195 200 205

Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu
210 215 220

Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Ile Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile
225 230 235 240

Asn Cys Thr Val Asp Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr
245 250 255

Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn
260 265 270

Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg
275 280 285

His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp
290 295 300

Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly
305 310 315 320

Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr
325 330 335

Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly
340 345 350

Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp
355 360 365

Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr
370 375 380

Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp
385 390 395 400

Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe
405 410 415

Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser
420 425 430

Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn
435 440 445

Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu
450 455 460

Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly
465 470 475 480

Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Asn Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln
485 490 495

Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser
500 505 510

Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu
515 520 525

Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala
530 535 540

Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp
545 550 555 560

Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu
565 570 575

Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His
580 585 590

Cys Ser Ser Arg Lys Met Asn Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr
595 600 605

Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys
610 615 620

Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala
625 630 635 640

Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met
645 650 655

Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala
660 665 670

Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys
675 680 685

Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu Ala Gln Asp
690 695 700

Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser
705 710 715 720

Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu
725 730 735

Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln
740 745 750

Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro Glu Pro Ser Gly
755 760 765

Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Pro Glu Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp
770 775 780

Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys
785 790

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2837 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
(B) CLONE: GABABR1b rat

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:228..2759

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
(B) LOCATION:228..2759

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

AACGGCCGCC AGTGTGCTGG AAAGGGAGAG TCCGCGGTGG CGGGAGCGAA CGTCTCCTGG 60

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CCCTAGGAAG CCCACGTCTC TGCCTTCCCC GGGCTCTGGC CCCTCCTCCC CAATGAGACC      120

GGGGATGGAG ACACCTCCCC GACGCCCTCC CAGAAGCCTT CCCCAGAAGA AGTGTCCCCC      180

CTGAGCTGCC CCCCACCCCA AGGAGGCCGC CCCCGCCCCC CCTCGCC ATG GGC CCG        236
                                                    Met Gly Pro
                                                      1

GGG GGA CCC TGT ACC CCA GTG GGG TGG CCG CTG CCT CTT CTG CTG GTG        284
Gly Gly Pro Cys Thr Pro Val Gly Trp Pro Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Val
  5                  10                  15

ATG GCG GCT GGG GTG GCT CCG GTG TGG GCC TCT CAC TCC CCT CAT CTC        332
Met Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Pro Val Trp Ala Ser His Ser Pro His Leu
20                  25                  30                  35

CCG CGG CCT CAC CCG AGG GTC CCC CCG CAC CCC TCC TCA GAA CGG CGT        380
Pro Arg Pro His Pro Arg Val Pro Pro His Pro Ser Ser Glu Arg Arg
                40                  45                  50

GCA GTA TAC ATC GGG GCG CTG TTT CCC ATG AGC GGG GGC TGG CCG GGG        428
Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly
            55                  60                  65

GGC CAG GCC TGC CAG CCC GCG GTG GAG ATG GCG CTG GAG GAC GTT AAC        476
Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn
        70                  75                  80

AGC CGC AGA GAC ATC CTG CCG GAC TAC GAG CTC AAG CTT ATC CAC CAC        524
Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His
  85                  90                  95

GAC AGC AAG TGT GAC CCA GGG CAA GCC ACC AAG TAC TTG TAC GAA CTA        572
Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu
100                 105                 110                 115
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CTC TAC AAT GAC CCC ATC AAG ATC ATT CTC ATG CCT GGC TGT AGT TCT      620
Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser
                120                 125                 130

GTC TCC ACA CTT GTA GCT GAG GCT GCC CGG ATG TGG AAC CTT ATT GTG      668
Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val
            135                 140                 145

CTC TCA TAT GGC TCC AGT TCA CCA GCC TTG TCA AAC CGA CAG CGG TTT      716
Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe
        150                 155                 160

CCC ACG TTC TTC CGG ACG CAT CCA TCC GCC ACA CTC CAC AAT CCC ACC      764
Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr
    165                 170                 175

CGG GTG AAA CTC TTC GAA AAG TGG GGC TGG AAG AAG ATC GCT ACC ATC      812
Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile
180                 185                 190                 195

CAA CAG ACC ACC GAG GTC TTC ACC TCA ACG CTG GAT GAC CTG GAG GAG      860
Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu
                200                 205                 210

CGA GTG AAA GAG GCT GGG ATC GAG ATC ACT TTC CGA CAG AGT TTC TTC      908
Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe
            215                 220                 225

TCG GAT CCA GCT GTG CCT GTT AAA AAC CTG AAG CGT CAA GAT GCT CGA      956
Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg
        230                 235                 240

ATC ATC GTG GGA CTT TTC TAT GAG ACG GAA GCC CGG AAA GTT TTT TGT     1004
Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys
    245                 250                 255
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GAG GTC TAT AAG GAA AGG CTC TTT GGG AAG AAG TAC GTC TGG TTC CTC 1052
Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu
260 265 270 275

ATC GGG TGG TAT GCT GAC AAC TGG TTC AAG ACC TAT GAC CCG TCA ATC 1100
Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Thr Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile
280 285 290

AAT TGT ACA GTG GAA GAA ATG ACC GAG GCG GTG GAG GGC CAC ATC ACC 1148
Asn Cys Thr Val Glu Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr
295 300 305

ACG GAG ATT GTC ATG CTG AAC CCT GCC AAC ACC CGA AGC ATT TCC AAC 1196
Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn
310 315 320

ATG ACG TCA CAG GAA TTT GTG GAG AAA CTA ACC AAG CGG CTG AAA AGA 1244
Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg
325 330 335

CAC CCC GAG GAG ACT GGA GGC TTC CAG GAG GCA CCA CTG GCC TAT GAT 1292
His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp
340 345 350 355

GCT ATC TGG GCC TTG GCT TTG GCC TTG AAC AAG ACG TCT GGA GGA GGT 1340
Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly
360 365 370

GGT CGT TCC GGC GTG CGC CTG GAG GAC TTT AAC TAC AAC AAC CAG ACC 1388
Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr
375 380 385

ATT ACA GAC CAG ATC TAC CGG GCC ATG AAC TCC TCC TCC TTT GAG GGC 1436
Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly
390 395 400

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GTT TCT GGC CAT GTG GTC TTT GAT GCC AGC GGC TCC CGG ATG GCA TGG      1484
Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp
    405                 410                 415

ACA CTT ATC GAG CAG CTA CAG GGC GGC AGC TAC AAG AAG ATC GGC TAC      1532
Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr
420                 425                 430                 435

TAC GAC AGC ACC AAG GAT GAT CTT TCC TGG TCC AAA ACG GAC AAG TGG      1580
Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp
                440                 445                 450

ATT GGA GGG TCT CCC CCA GCT GAC CAG ACC TTG GTC ATC AAG ACA TTC      1628
Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe
            455                 460                 465

CGT TTC CTG TCT CAG AAA CTC TTT ATC TCC GTC TCA GTT CTC TCC AGC      1676
Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser
        470                 475                 480

CTG GGC ATT GTT CTT GCT GTT GTC TGT CTG TCC TTT AAC ATC TAC AAC      1724
Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn
    485                 490                 495

TCC CAC GTT CGT TAT ATC CAG AAC TCC CAG CCC AAC CTG AAC AAT CTG      1772
Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu
500                 505                 510                 515

ACT GCT GTG GGC TGC TCA CTG GCA CTG GCT GCT GTC TTC CCT CTC GGG      1820
Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly
                520                 525                 530

CTG GAT GGT TAC CAC ATA GGG AGA AGC CAG TTC CCG TTT GTC TGC CAG      1868
Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Ser Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln
            535                 540                 545
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GCC CGC CTT TGG CTC TTG GGC TTG GGC TTT AGT CTG GGC TAT GGC TCT      1916
Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser
        550                 555                 560

ATG TTC ACC AAG ATC TGG TGG GTC CAC ACA GTC TTC ACG AAG AAG GAG      1964
Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu
    565                 570                 575

GAG AAG AAG GAG TGG AGG AAG ACC CTA GAG CCC TGG AAA CTC TAT GCC      2012
Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala
580                 585                 590                 595

ACT GTG GGC CTG CTG GTG GGC ATG GAT GTC CTG ACT CTT GCC ATC TGG      2060
Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp
                600                 605                 610

CAG ATT GTG GAC CCC TTG CAC CGA ACC ATT GAG ACT TTT GCC AAG GAG      2108
Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu
            615                 620                 625

GAA CCA AAG GAA GAC ATC GAT GTC TCC ATT CTG CCC CAG TTG GAG CAC      2156
Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His
        630                 635                 640

TGC AGC TCC AAG AAG ATG AAT ACG TGG CTT GGC ATT TTC TAT GGT TAC      2204
Cys Ser Ser Lys Lys Met Asn Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr
    645                 650                 655

AAG GGG CTG CTG CTG CTG CTG GGA ATC TTT CTT GCT TAC GAA ACC AAG      2252
Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys
660                 665                 670                 675

AGC GTG TCC ACT GAA AAG ATC AAT GAC CAC AGG GCC GTG GGC ATG GCT      2300
Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala
                680                 685                 690
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ATC TAC AAT GTC GCG GTC CTG TGT CTC ATC ACT GCT CCT GTG ACC ATG      2348
Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met
            695                 700                 705

ATC CTT TCC AGT CAG CAG GAC GCA GCC TTT GCC TTT GCC TCT CTG GCC      2396
Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala
        710                 715                 720

ATC GTG TTC TCT TCC TAC ATC ACT CTG GTT GTG CTC TTT GTG CCC AAG      2444
Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys
    725                 730                 735

ATG CGC AGG CTG ATC ACC CGA GGG GAA TGG CAG TCT GAA ACG CAG GAC      2492
Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu Thr Gln Asp
740                 745                 750                 755

ACC ATG AAA ACA GGA TCA TCC ACC AAC AAC AAC GAG GAA GAG AAG TCC      2540
Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser
                760                 765                 770

CGA CTG TTG GAG AAG GAA AAC CGA GAA CTG GAA AAG ATC ATC GCT GAG      2588
Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu
            775                 780                 785

AAA GAG GAG CGC GTC TCT GAA CTG CGC CAT CAG CTC CAG TCT CGG CAG      2636
Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln
        790                 795                 800

CAA CTC CGC TCA CGG CGC CAC CCC CCA ACA CCC CCA GAT CCC TCT GGG      2684
Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro Asp Pro Ser Gly
    805                 810                 815

GGC CTT CCC AGG GGA CCC TCT GAG CCC CCT GAC CGG CTT AGC TGT GAT      2732
Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Ser Glu Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp
820                 825                 830                 835
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GGG AGT CGA GTA CAT TTG CTT TAC AAG TGAGGGGGCA TGGAGAAGGA 2779
Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys
840

TCTCCCTGAA TCTCAATAAA GCAGTGAACA GTAAACTTTC CAGCACACTG GCGGCCGC 2837

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 844 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Met Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Cys Thr Pro Val Gly Trp Pro Leu Pro Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Val Met Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Pro Val Trp Ala Ser His Ser
20 25 30

Pro His Leu Pro Arg Pro His Pro Arg Val Pro Pro His Pro Ser Ser
35 40 45

Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly
50 55 60

Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu
65 70 75 80

Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu
85 90 95

Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu
100 105 110

Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly
115 120 125

Cys Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn
130 135 140

Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg
145 150 155 160

Gln Arg Phe Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu His
165 170 175

Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile
180 185 190

Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp
195 200 205

Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln
210 215 220

Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln
225 230 235 240

Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys
245 250 255

Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val
260 265 270

Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Thr Tyr Asp
275 280 285

Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Glu Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly
290 295 300

His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser
305 310 315 320

Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg
325 330 335

Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu
340 345 350

Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser
355 360 365

Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn
370 375 380

Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser
385 390 395 400

Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg
405 410 415

Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys
420 425 430

Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr
435 440 445

Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln Thr Leu Val Ile
450 455 460

Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile Ser Val Ser Val
465 470 475 480

Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn
485 490 495

Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu
500 505 510

Asn Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Phe
515 520 525

Pro Leu Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Ser Gln Phe Pro Phe
530 535 540

Val Cys Gln Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly
545 550 555 560

Tyr Gly Ser Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His Thr Val Phe Thr
565 570 575

Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys
580 585 590

Leu Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp Val Leu Thr Leu
595 600 605

Ala Ile Trp Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe
610 615 620

Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln
625 630 635 640

Leu Glu His Cys Ser Ser Lys Lys Met Asn Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe
645 650 655

Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr
660 665 670

Glu Thr Lys Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp His Arg Ala Val
675 680 685

Gly Met Ala Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro
690 695 700

Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala
705 710 715 720

Ser Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu Val Val Leu Phe
725 730 735

Val Pro Lys Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu
740 745 750

Thr Gln Asp Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu
755 760 765

Glu Lys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile
770 775 780

Ile Ala Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg His Gln Leu Gln
785 790 795 800

Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro Asp
805 810 815

Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Ser Glu Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu
820 825 830

Ser Cys Asp Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys
835 840

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2924 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
(A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

(vii) IMMEDIATE SOURCE:
(B) CLONE: GABABR1b human

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION:169..2700

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
(B) LOCATION:169..2700

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

GGCCGTAGGA AGCCAACCTT CCCTGCTTCT CCGGGGCCCT CGCCCCCTCC TCCCCACAAA 60

ATCAGGGATG GAGGCGCCTC CCCGGCACCC TCTTAGCAGC CCTCCCCAGG AAAAGTGTCC 120

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CCCCTGAGCT CCTAACGCTC CCCAACAGCT ACCCCTGCCC CCCACGCC ATG GGG CCC      177
                                                      Met Gly Pro
                                                       1

GGG GCC CCT TTT GCC CGG GTG GGG TGG CCA CTG CCG CTT CTG GTT GTG      225
Gly Ala Pro Phe Ala Arg Val Gly Trp Pro Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Val
     5                  10                  15

ATG GCG GCA GGG GTG GCT CCG GTG TGG GCC TCC CAC TCC CCC CAT CTC      273
Met Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Pro Val Trp Ala Ser His Ser Pro His Leu
 20                  25                  30                  35

CCG CGG CCT CAC TCG CGG GTC CCC CCG CAC CCC TCC TCA GAA CGG CGC      321
Pro Arg Pro His Ser Arg Val Pro Pro His Pro Ser Ser Glu Arg Arg
                 40                  45                  50

GCA GTG TAC ATC GGG GCA CTG TTT CCC ATG AGC GGG GGC TGG CCA GGG      369
Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly
            55                  60                  65

GGC CAG GCC TGC CAG CCC GCG GTG GAG ATG GCG CTG GAG GAC GTG AAT      417
Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn
        70                  75                  80

AGC CGC AGG GAC ATC CTG CCG GAC TAT GAG CTC AAG CTC ATC CAC CAC      465
Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His
     85                  90                  95

GAC AGC AAG TGT GAT CCA GGC CAA GCC ACC AAG TAC CTA TAT GAG CTG      513
Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu
100                 105                 110                 115

CTC TAC AAC GAC CCT ATC AAG ATC ATC CTT ATG CCT GGC TGC AGC TCT      561
Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser
                120                 125                 130
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GTC TCC ACG CTG GTG GCT GAG GCT GCT AGG ATG TGG AAC CTC ATT GTG          609
Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val
            135                 140                 145

CTT TCC TAT GGC TCC AGC TCA CCA GCC CTG TCA AAC CGG CAG CGT TTC          657
Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe
        150                 155                 160

CCC ACT TTC TTC CGA ACG CAC CCA TCA GCC ACA CTC CAC AAC CCT ACC          705
Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr
    165                 170                 175

CGC GTG AAA CTC TTT GAA AAG TGG GGC TGG AAG AAG ATT GCT ACC ATC          753
Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile
180                 185                 190                 195

CAG CAG ACC ACT GAG GTC TTC ACT TCG ACT CTG GAC GAC CTG GAG GAA          801
Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu
                200                 205                 210

CGA GTG AAG GAG GCT GGA ATT GAG ATT ACT TTC CGC CAG AGT TTC TTC          849
Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe
            215                 220                 225

TCA GAT CCA GCT GTG CCC GTC AAA AAC CTG AAG CGC CAG GAT GCC CGA          897
Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg
        230                 235                 240

ATC ATC GTG GGA CTT TTC TAT GAG ACT GAA GCC CGG AAA GTT TTT TGT          945
Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys
    245                 250                 255

GAG GTG TAC AAG GAG CGT CTC TTT GGG AAG AAG TAC GTC TGG TTC CTC          993
Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu
260                 265                 270                 275
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ATT GGG TGG TAT GCT GAC AAT TGG TTC AAG ATC TAC GAC CCT TCT ATC      1041
Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Ile Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile
                280                 285                 290

AAC TGC ACA GTG GAT GAG ATG ACT GAG GCG GTG GAG GGC CAC ATC ACA      1089
Asn Cys Thr Val Asp Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr
            295                 300                 305

ACT GAG ATT GTC ATG CTG AAT CCT GCC AAT ACC CGC AGC ATT TCC AAC      1137
Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn
        310                 315                 320

ATG ACA TCC CAG GAA TTT GTG GAG AAA CTA ACC AAG CGA CTG AAA AGA      1185
Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg
    325                 330                 335

CAC CCT GAG GAG ACA GGA GGC TTC CAG GAG GCA CCG CTG GCC TAT GAT      1233
His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp
340                 345                 350                 355

GCC ATC TGG GCC TTG GCA CTG GCC CTG AAC AAG ACA TCT GGA GGA GGC      1281
Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly
                360                 365                 370

GGC CGT TCT GGT GTG CGC CTG GAG GAC TTC AAC TAC AAC AAC CAG ACC      1329
Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr
            375                 380                 385

ATT ACC GAC CAA ATC TAC CGG GCA ATG AAC TCT TCG TCC TTT GAG GGT      1377
Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly
        390                 395                 400

GTC TCT GGC CAT GTG GTG TTT GAT GCC AGC GGC TCT CGG ATG GCA TGG      1425
Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp
    405                 410                 415
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ACG CTT ATC GAG CAG CTT CAG GGT GGC AGC TAC AAG AAG ATT GGC TAC      1473
Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr
420                 425                 430                 435

TAT GAC AGC ACC AAG GAT GAT CTT TCC TGG TCC AAA ACA GAT AAA TGG      1521
Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp
                440                 445                 450

ATT GGA GGG TCC CCC CCA GCT GAC CAG ACC CTG GTC ATC AAG ACA TTC      1569
Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe
            455                 460                 465

CGC TTC CTG TCA CAG AAA CTC TTT ATC TCC GTC TCA GTT CTC TCC AGC      1617
Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser
        470                 475                 480

CTG GGC ATT GTC CTA GCT GTT GTC TGT CTG TCC TTT AAC ATC TAC AAC      1665
Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn
    485                 490                 495

TCA CAT GTC CGT TAT ATC CAG AAC TCA CAG CCC AAC CTG AAC AAC CTG      1713
Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu
500                 505                 510                 515

ACT GCT GTG GGC TGC TCA CTG GCT TTA GCT GCT GTC TTC CCC CTG GGG      1761
Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly
                520                 525                 530

CTC GAT GGT TAC CAC ATT GGG AGG AAC CAG TTT CCT TTC GTC TGC CAG      1809
Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Asn Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln
            535                 540                 545

GCC CGC CTC TGG CTC CTG GGC CTG GGC TTT AGT CTG GGC TAC GGT TCC      1857
Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser
        550                 555                 560
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ATG TTC ACC AAG ATT TGG TGG GTC CAC ACG GTC TTC ACA AAG AAG GAA      1905
Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu
    565                 570                 575

GAA AAG AAG GAG TGG AGG AAG ACT CTG GAA CCC TGG AAG CTG TAT GCC      1953
Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala
580                 585                 590                 595

ACA GTG GGC CTG CTG GTG GGC ATG GAT GTC CTC ACT CTC GCC ATC TGG      2001
Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp
                600                 605                 610

CAG ATC GTG GAC CCT CTG CAC CGG ACC ATT GAG ACA TTT GCC AAG GAG      2049
Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu
            615                 620                 625

GAA CCT AAG GAA GAT ATT GAC GTC TCT ATT CTG CCC CAG CTG GAG CAT      2097
Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His
        630                 635                 640

TGC AGC TCC AGG AAG ATG AAT ACA TGG CTT GGC ATT TTC TAT GGT TAC      2145
Cys Ser Ser Arg Lys Met Asn Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr
    645                 650                 655

AAG GGG CTG CTG CTG CTG CTG GGA ATC TTC CTT GCT TAT GAG ACC AAG      2193
Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys
660                 665                 670                 675

AGT GTG TCC ACT GAG AAG ATC AAT GAT CAC CGG GCT GTG GGC ATG GCT      2241
Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala
                680                 685                 690

ATC TAC AAT GTG GCA GTC CTG TGC CTC ATC ACT GCT CCT GTC ACC ATG      2289
Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met
            695                 700                 705
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ATT CTG TCC AGC CAG CAG GAT GCA GCC TTT GCC TTT GCC TCT CTT GCC      2337
Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala
        710                 715                 720

ATA GTT TTC TCC TCC TAT ATC ACT CTT GTT GTG CTC TTT GTG CCC AAG      2385
Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys
    725                 730                 735

ATG CGC AGG CTG ATC ACC CGA GGG GAA TGG CAG TCG GAG GCG CAG GAC      2433
Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu Ala Gln Asp
740                 745                 750                 755

ACC ATG AAG ACA GGG TCA TCG ACC AAC AAC AAC GAG GAG GAG AAG TCC      2481
Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser
                760                 765                 770

CGG CTG TTG GAG AAG GAG AAC CGT GAA CTG GAA AAG ATC ATT GCT GAG      2529
Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu
            775                 780                 785

AAA GAG GAG CGT GTC TCT GAA CTG CGC CAT CAA CTC CAG TCT CGG CAG      2577
Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln
        790                 795                 800

CAG CTC CGC TCC CGG CGC CAC CCA CCG ACA CCC CCA GAA CCC TCT GGG      2625
Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro Glu Pro Ser Gly
    805                 810                 815

GGC CTG CCC AGG GGA CCC CCT GAG CCC CCC GAC CGG CTT AGC TGT GAT      2673
Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Pro Glu Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp
820                 825                 830                 835

GGG AGT CGA GTG CAT TTG CTT TAT AAG TGAGGGTAGG GTGAGGGAGG            2720
Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys
                840

ACAGGCCAGT AGGGGGAGGG AAAGGGAGAG GGGAAGGGCA GGGGACTCAG GAAGCAGGGG    2780
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GTCCCCATCC CCAGCTGGGA AGAACATGCT ATCCAATCTC ATCTCTTGTA AATACATGTC 2840

CCCCTGTGAG TTCTGGGCTG ATTTGGGTCT CTCATACCTC TGGGAAACAG ACCTTTTTCT 2900

CTCTTACTGC TTCATGTAAT TTTG 2924

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 844 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

Met Gly Pro Gly Ala Pro Phe Ala Arg Val Gly Trp Pro Leu Pro Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Val Met Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Pro Val Trp Ala Ser His Ser
20 25 30

Pro His Leu Pro Arg Pro His Ser Arg Val Pro Pro His Pro Ser Ser
35 40 45

Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly
50 55 60

Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu
65 70 75 80

Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu
85 90 95

```
Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu
            100                 105                 110

Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly
        115                 120                 125

Cys Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn
    130                 135                 140

Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg
145                 150                 155                 160

Gln Arg Phe Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu His
                165                 170                 175

Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile
            180                 185                 190

Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp
        195                 200                 205

Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln
    210                 215                 220

Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln
225                 230                 235                 240

Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys
                245                 250                 255

Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val
            260                 265                 270

Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Ile Tyr Asp
        275                 280                 285
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His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser
305 310 315 320

Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg
325 330 335

Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu
340 345 350

Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser
355 360 365

Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn
370 375 380

Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser
385 390 395 400

Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg
405 410 415

Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys
420 425 430

Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr
435 440 445

Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln Thr Leu Val Ile
450 455 460

Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile Ser Val Ser Val
465 470 475 480

Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn
485 490 495

Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu
500 505 510

Asn Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Val Phe
515 520 525

Pro Leu Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Asn Gln Phe Pro Phe
530 535 540

Val Cys Gln Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly
545 550 555 560

Tyr Gly Ser Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His Thr Val Phe Thr
565 570 575

Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys
580 585 590

Leu Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp Val Leu Thr Leu
595 600 605

Ala Ile Trp Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe
610 615 620

Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln
625 630 635 640

Leu Glu His Cys Ser Ser Arg Lys Met Asn Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe
645 650 655

Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr
660 665 670

Glu Thr Lys Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp His Arg Ala Val
675 680 685

Gly Met Ala Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro
690 695 700

Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala
705 710 715 720

Ser Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu Val Val Leu Phe
725 730 735

Val Pro Lys Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu
740 745 750

Ala Gln Asp Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu
755 760 765

Glu Lys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile
770 775 780

Ile Ala Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg His Gln Leu Gln
785 790 795 800

Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro Glu
805 810 815

Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Pro Glu Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu
820 825 830

Ser Cys Asp Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys
835 840

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13*bis*)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page 40, line 20-29.

B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT — Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet ☐

Name of depositary institution: Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen (DSMZ)

Address of depositary institution *(including postal code and country)*:
Mascheroder Weg 1B
D-38124 Braunschweig
Germany

Date of deposit	Accession Number
17 May 1996 (17.05.96)	DSM 10689

C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS *(leave blank if not applicable)* — This information is continued on an additional sheet ☐

We request the Expert Solution where available

D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE *(if the indications are not for all designated States)*

E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS *(leave blank if not applicable)*

The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later *(specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")*

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Authorized officer: C.A.J.A. PASCHE	Authorized officer

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INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13*bis*)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page 40, line 20-29

B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT — Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet ☐

Name of depositary institution: Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen (DSMZ)

Address of depositary institution (*including postal code and country*):
Mascheroder Weg 1B
D-38124 Braunschweig
Germany

Date of deposit	Accession Number
21 February 1997 (21.02.97)	DSM 11421

C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (*leave blank if not applicable*) — This information is continued on an additional sheet ☐

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E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (*leave blank if not applicable*)

The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (*specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit"*)

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INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13*bis*)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page 40, line 20-29.

B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet ☐

Name of depositary institution: Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen (DSMZ)

Address of depositary institution *(including postal code and country)*:
Mascheroder Weg 1B
D-38124 Braunschweig
Germany

Date of deposit	Accession Number
21 February 1997 (21.02.97)	DSM 11422

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E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS *(leave blank if not applicable)*

The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later *(specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")*

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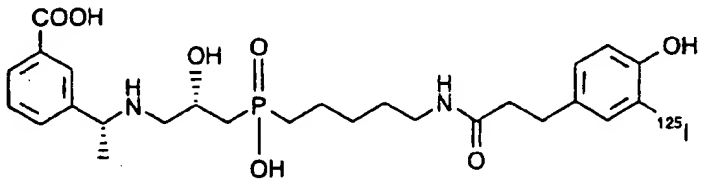
☒ This sheet was received with the international application	☐ This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:
Authorized officer: C.A.J.A. PASCHE	Authorized officer

Form PCT/RO/134 (July 1992)

What is claimed is:

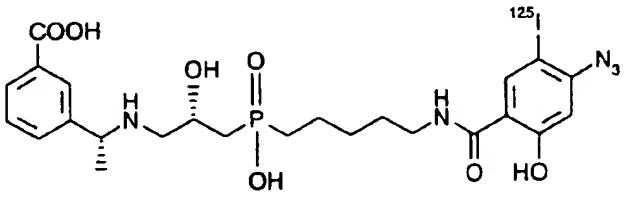
1. A purified $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein.

2. A $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein according to claim 1 which is capable of specific binding to at least one of the selective $GABA_B$ receptor antagonists of Formulae I or II:



I

[^{125}I]CGP62413



II

[^{125}I]CGP71872

3. A $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein according to claim 1 which is encoded by any one of the nucleic acid sequences set forth in the group consisting of SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 5 and SEQ ID No. 7, or by a nucleic acid clone selected from the group consisting of clones deposited at the DSMZ under accession numbers DSM 10689, DSM 11421 and DSM 11422.

4. A $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein according to claim 1 having substantial homology to any one of the amino acid sequences set forth in the group consisting of SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 6 and SEQ ID No. 8.

5. A $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein according to claim 1 which is a human $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein.

6. A $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein according to claim 5 having substantially the same amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No. 8.

7. An isolated nucleic acid encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein.

8. A method for identifying a nucleic acid encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, comprising the steps of:

preparing an expression library encoding cDNA molecules which potentially encode a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein;

screening the expression library with a specific ligand capable of binding to a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein; and

isolating the cDNA clone encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein.

9. A method for identifying a nucleic acid encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein, comprising the steps of:

preparing a library encoding cDNA or genomic DNA molecules which potentially encode a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein;

screening the library by hybridisation with a nucleic acid probe which is capable of hybridising to any one of the nucleic acid sequences set forth in the group consisting of SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 3 , SEQ ID No. 5 and SEQ ID No. 7; and

identifying the nucleic acid molecules which hybridise to the probe.

10. A method for screening compounds or mixtures of compounds which are potential modulators of $GABA_B$ receptor activity, comprising the steps of:

preparing a test system comprising a recombinant $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein;

exposing the test system to the compound or mixture of compounds;

identifying the compound or mixture of compounds which causes modulation of $GABA_B$ receptor activity as measured by the test system.

11. A method for screening compounds or mixtures of compounds which are potential modulators of $GABA_B$ receptor expression, comprising the steps of:

providing an expression system comprising a test gene operably linked to control sequences normally associated with a gene encoding a $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein;

identifying the compounds which cause a change in the level of expression of the test gene.

12. A nucleic acid complementary to the nucleic acid of claim 7.

13. A nucleic acid probe which is capable of hybridising to any one of the nucleic acid sequences set forth in the group consisting of SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 3 , SEQ ID No. 5 and SEQ ID No. 7, under conditions of low stringency.

14. A nucleic acid according to claim 13 which is an antisense nucleic acid.

15. A method according to claim 8 wherein the specific ligand is the compound of Formula I or the compound of Formula II.

16. A replicable nucleic acid vector comprising a coding sequence consisting of a nucleic acid according to claim 7 operably linked to suitable control sequences.

17. A host cell transformed with a vector according to claim 16.

18. An antibody specific for $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein.

19. A transgenic non-human mammal which has been modified to modulate the expression of $GABA_B$ receptor or receptor protein.

20. The selective $GABA_B$ receptor antagonist of Formula I.

21. The selective $GABA_B$ receptor antagonist of Formula II.

Figure 1a

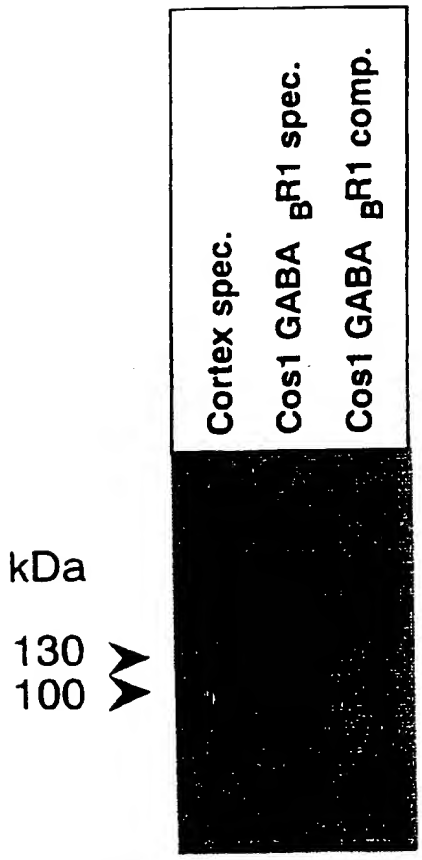


FIGURE 1B

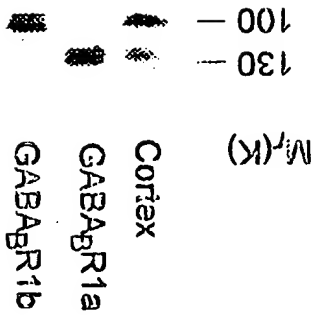
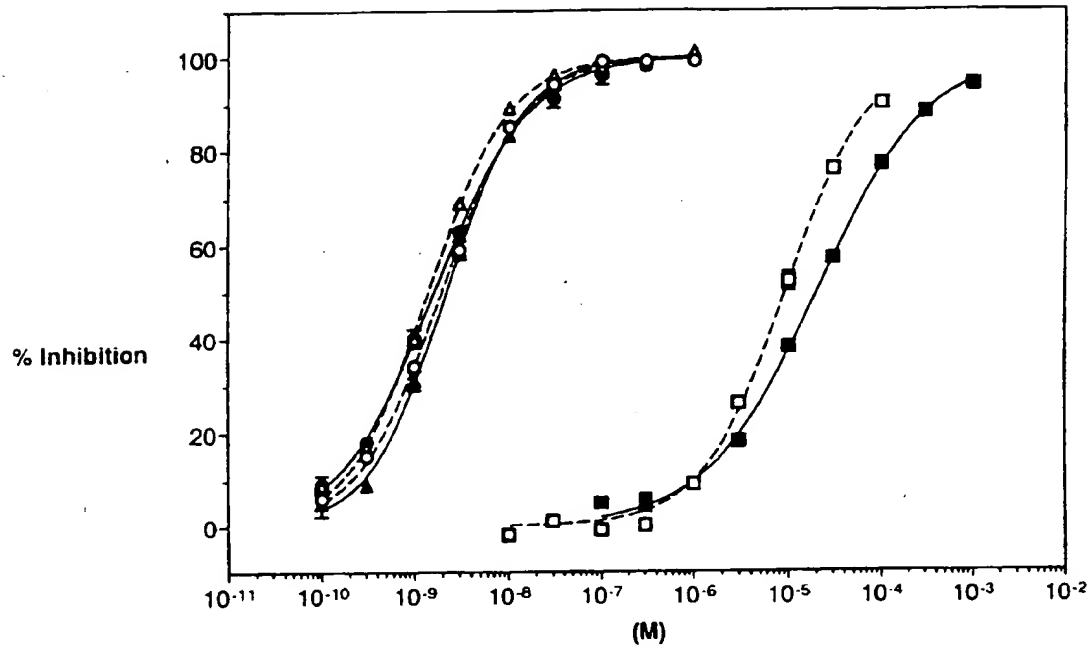


Figure 2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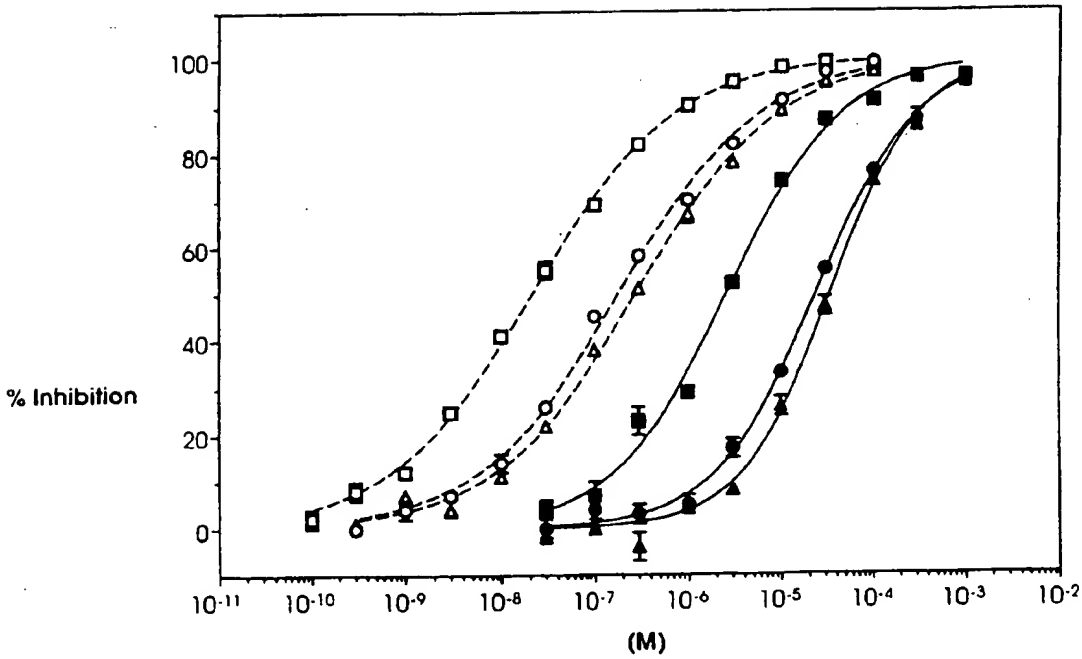
80
60
40
20
0
10^{-11}
10^{-10}
10^{-9}
10^{-8}
10^{-7}
10^{-6}
10^{-5}
10^{-4}
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
(M)

Figure 3


% Inhibition
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60
40
20
0
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10^{-8}
10^{-7}
10^{-6}
10^{-5}
10^{-4}
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
(M)

M(K)
130 —
100 —
kidney
liver
cortex
spinal cord
cerebellum
cortex
spinal cord
cerebellum
[125I]CGP71872
CGP54626A

M(K)
130 —
100 —
cortex
N-glycos. F
O-glycos.

M(K)
130 —
100 —
human
rat
mouse
chicken
frog
zebrafish
drosophila
nematode

muscimol 1µM
bicuculline 100µM
GABA 10µM
APPA 10µM
L-baclofen 10µM
D-baclofen 10µM
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CGP54626A 1µM
CGP35348 1mM
CACA 10µM
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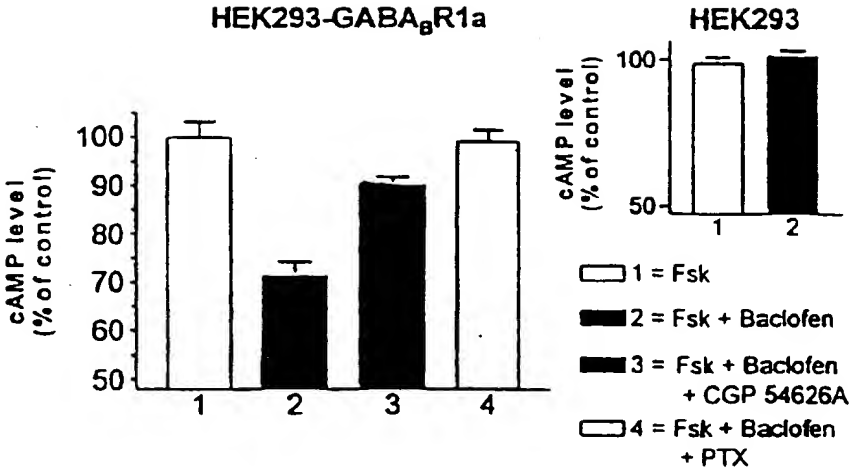
L-glutamate 1mM

Figure 5


HEK293-GABA$_B$R1a
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100
90
80
70
60
50
1
2
3
4
HEK293
cAMP level (% of control)
100
50
1
2
1 = Fsk
2 = Fsk + Baclofen
3 = Fsk + Baclofen + CGP 54626A
4 = Fsk + Baclofen + PTX

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 97/01370

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/705 C07K16/28 G01N33/68 C07F9/30
C12N15/11 A01K67/027

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07K C07F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	KAUPMANN K ET AL: "Expression cloning of GABA(B) receptors uncovers similarity to metabotropic glutamate receptors [see comments]" NATURE, MAR 20 1997, 386 (6622) P239-46, ENGLAND, XP002032306 & Comment in Nature 1997 Mar 20;386(6622)223-224 see the whole document ---	1-18
X	NAKAYASU H ET AL: "Immunoaffinity purification and characterization of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)B receptor from bovine cerebral cortex." J BIOL CHEM, APR 25 1993, 268 (12) P8658-64, UNITED STATES, XP002032307 see the whole document ---	1,5,10, 11,18
	-/--	

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

4

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
10 June 1997	25. 09. 97

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016	Nauche, S

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 97/01370

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	KURIYAMA K ET AL: "Structure and function of cerebral GABAA and GABAB receptors." NEUROSCI RES, JUL 1993, 17 (2) P91-9, IRELAND, XP000674902 see page 96, column 2, line 8 - page 97, column 2, line 16 ---	1,5,10, 11,16
P,X	HIROUCHI, MASAAKI ET AL: "Molecular biological approaches to the GABAB receptor" PHARMACOL. REV. COMMUN., 1996, 151, XP000675068 see the whole document ---	1,5,10, 11,16
X	GASPARINI P.: "Hereditary hemochromatosis : generation of a transcription map within a refined and extended map of HLA 1 class region" GENOMICS, vol. 31, 1996, pages 319-326, XP000675389 & EMBL database EMEST6:Hsgt545, accesssion number : X90542; 30 april 1996 see the whole document ---	3,4,13, 14
A	EP 0 569 333 A (CIBA GEIGY AG) 10 November 1993 -----	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

ational application No.
PCT/EP 97/01370

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims 1-18 :A $GABA_B$ receptor, sequence encoding said receptor. Expression vector and recombinant host cells for the production of $GABA_B$ receptor. Screening for ligands of the $GABA_B$ receptor. Antibodies immunoreactive with $GABA_B$ receptor 88-2B Transgenic non-human mammal expressing said receptor.

2. Claims 19,20 :$GABA_B$ receptor antagonists.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-18

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

TERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/EP 97/01370

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0569333 A	10-11-93	AU 3711293 A	11-11-93
		CA 2095708 A	09-11-93
		JP 6032793 A	08-02-94
		NZ 247561 A	26-07-95
		US 5332729 A	26-07-94
		US 5424441 A	13-06-95
		ZA 9303206 A	08-11-93